THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 103 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands, FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Housing Accord Urged; UNRRA Fund Bill Signed; Italy's King Ready to Bow

The World's Day—March 29, 1944

Boston: Common Platform for Housing Asked

Public and private housing agencies are asked to get together on a common platform for housing the nation's low-income families, today, by Herbert Emmerich, Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority, at local gathering of National Association of Housing Officials. [Page 2.]

Increased production of four vital dairy products—evaporated milk, powdered milk, cheese, and butter—was urged upon New England dairymen today by Dr. Tom G. Stitts, Chief of the Dairy and Poultry Branch of War Food Administration, at the Hotel Statler. [Page 5.]

Connecticut should discontinue paying unemployment compensation to workers who decline to accept available jobs after they have been laid off in their own plants, Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt said during a House Military Committee hearing in Washington.

Appointment of Henry B. Strong of Salisbury, Conn., to the post of Executive Secretary was announced today by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut. Mr. Strong, who represented Salisbury in the 1943 State House of Representatives, succeeds Carl A. Lundgren of Ansonia, who will enter the armed forces next month.

Washington: Roosevelt Signs UNRRA Fund Bill

President Roosevelt signed the bill authorizing United States participation in activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to the extent of $1,350,000,000. Specific appropriation of the funds remains to be made by Congress.

April quotas of new passenger car tires will remain at virtually the same low level prevailing this month, but the number of tires to be rationed for small trucks and farm tractors and implements will be somewhat larger. The Office of Price Administration, announcing this, said that 691,525 passenger car tires will be available to eligible motorists, or just 500 more than in March. The new passenger tube quota is 691,325, an increase of 7.2 per cent.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is back in the United States after an extensive tour of South America, Central America, and the Caribbean area. President Roosevelt, announcing her return, said she had made the trip at his suggestion and apparently had done a lot of good.

About 23,000 tanks and almost 750,000 other military vehicles have been sent from the United States to our Allies since passage of the Lend-Lease Act three years ago. Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, disclosing this, said more than 21,000 of the tanks and almost 500,000 of the other vehicles were sent under Lend-Lease.

President Roosevelt asked Congress to appropriate $64,390,000 for the Office of War Information's activities in the fiscal year beginning July 1, stating that increased funds were required for operations in liberated areas, for an increased tempo of propaganda in enemy territory, and "for activities in conjunction with military operations which cannot be foreseen in detail at this time."

The Dies Committee assailed the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations as representing "in its main outlines a subversive Communist campaign to subvert the Congress of the United States to its totalitarian program." [Page 7.]

In Europe: Italy's King Ready to Bow to Will

King Victor Emmanuel, pledging that "the Crown will faithfully follow the popular will," has proposed an election, within four months after the war, of an Italian Parliament. A seven-point program, calling for continuance of the Badoglio Ministry until the Government returns to Rome, was embodied in a letter from the King to Lieut. Gen. Frank N. M. MacFarlane, Deputy President of the Allied Control Commission, Oct. 21, but only now made public. [Italy and the Allied Control Commission: Page 7.]

Strike of engineering apprentices at the Tyneside shipyards, starting as a demand for exemption from the practice whereby boys are drafted into the coal mines, spread to the Clyde and Yorkshire industrial districts.

Treason trials continued in Algiers as a special tribunal passed a capital sentence on Lieut. Col. Pierre Cristofini for recruiting Frenchmen in Tunisia to serve with German armies on the Eastern front.

Vichy Government's Commissioner in charge of requisitioning French workers for labor in Germany, Jean Desmaret, has been dismissed together with six assistants, the German-controlled Paris Radio reported. No reason for the dismissal was given in the radiocast, recorded by U. S. Government monitors.

South Wales miners rejected a four-year wage stabilization plan agreed upon last week by miners' leaders and mine owners. Meanwhile, new stoppages spread in South Yorkshire as approximately 70,000 miners asked removal of the $1 pay deduction weekly for the home coal of each miner.

Methods for Norway's return to normal after the war have been agreed upon by the British and Norwegian Governments. Russia is reported to have consented tentatively to the compact, which London reports say Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has been authorized to sign.

National: Detroit Excess Wage Hearing Begins

Regional War Labor Board panel in Detroit began a hearing of charges that the Hudson Motor Car Company in a single year paid wages nearly $2,000,000 in excess of what was permissible under wage stabilization restrictions.

Daniel J. Tobin, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, A. F. of L., has indorsed President Roosevelt for a fourth term, the April issue of the International Teamster, union publication, reported.

Orient: German and Japanese Officials Confer

Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu conferred with German Ambassador Heinrich Georg Stahmer on the "international situation," according to the Tokyo Radio in a broadcast recorded by U. S. Government monitors.

Radio Newscasts for Schools

CHICAGO, March 29 (AP)—The daily radiocasting of news, using a radio news service, will begin in Chicago public schools early next month, George Jennings, Director of the School Radio Council, announced today. He said the Chicago schools will be the first in the country to have such service.

The Board of Education has approved a contract with the Press Association, the radio branch of the Associated Press, for installation and maintenance of the service, Mr. Jennings said and added the radiocasts will be made over the board's own frequency modulation station.

The new school service will be directed to elementary pupils, with regular news reports to be edited and rewritten. In many cases, Mr. Jennings said, news stories will serve as bases for lessons in geography, history, civics, and other subjects.

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New Air Lines Policy May Be In the Making

N. E. agitation for bigger and better service puts CAB on spot on removal of restrictions.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—Will a whole new national policy toward regulation of the airline emerge from the current considerations by the Civil Aeronautics Board of greatly expanded services for Boston?

The growing signs of a new age in aviation are in few places so evident as presently before the Board, where several of the country's principal air passenger and cargo carriers appear to be struggling to throw off the government protection they have sheltered under for the past decade and a half and soar forth in skies that are dramatically competitive.

Today's hearing, the third and final day of the proceedings before the full Board in their Commerce Department headquarters, was largely consumed in the utterance of a most solemn warning by public counsel Henry L. Hill, a board employee who represents the public interest, against the dangers of destructive competition.

Opposed Petition

Mr. Hill flatly opposed the petition of Eastern Airlines to extend their services from the South and New York to Boston. He also opposed the petition of United Airlines and Transcontinental Western Air to enter Boston either directly from their respective Cleveland and Pittsburgh gates, or by way of New York.

He opposed permitting Colonial Airlines to add Boston to its present New York-Montreal service.

He approved, however, certification of Northeast Airlines to extend its present northern New England service from Boston south to New York.

Urged Against Stampede

This put him squarely on the side of American airlines, which now has a monopoly on the Boston-New York run, said to be most heavily travelled in the world, and which also has a certificate for service to the West via Springfield, Albany, Buffalo and Chicago. This Western service, which American insists was unprofitable, is now discontinued because of the war.

Hamilton O. Hale, counsel for American Airlines, urged the CAB not to become stampeded by the

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Soviets Press Close to Czech Border; Churchill Demands 'Confidence' Vote; Drafting of 4-F's for War Work Looms

Plan before Congress includes non-fathers 38-45 not in essential industry.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29 — Congressional or executive action to provide for compulsory assignment of 4-F's [classed as disabled] and non-fathers between 38-45 to essential war jobs was practically assured today after Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, gave their approval to the proposal.

While insisting on a National Service Act to meet long-range manpower needs, the military officials agreed to the establishment of an enlisted reserve to fill emergency needs in railroads, coal mining, lumbering, and other tight manpower industries where men are not now going voluntarily in sufficient numbers.

The plan for using 4-F's previously had been indorsed by War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson and Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey.

Any men directed to take employment and who refused would be called by the Army to active military service and would be used in special labor units.

Pool of 3,000,000 Men

Mr. Patterson told a House Military Affairs Subcommittee today that most 4-F's, "beyond question, are qualified to hold jobs in war industry or other essential industry."

It is estimated that the 4-F's alone will give the Government a pool of 3,000,000 men with which to replace able-bodied men between 18 and 26, now wanted for military service.

Mr. Patterson suggested that Congress empower Selective Service to set up the proposed enlisted reserve by simple amendment to the Selective Service Act. Another course, he said, might be to cut down the pending Austin-Wadsworth national service bill to cover only men from 18 through

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By a Staff Artist

Russians Nearing Czech Border

Arrows show main points at which Russian forces are advancing. To the west they are only 40 miles from Czechoslovak frontier. To the south they are within two miles of Cernauti, Capital of Bukovina.

Soviets' Swift Drive Laid To Gap in Nazi Defense

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 29—The Red Army's victorious drive across the Dniester to the River Pruth—and perhaps according to latest reports even across this river frontier into Rumania and the Carpathians—is regarded here as a strategic development of a different sort from the previous Russian advances.

There is a growing impression in London that these sweeping successes can only mean one thing—that a huge gap has been ripped in Hitler's defending armies.

Such swift advances across such strong natural obstacles as those presented by the Dniester and the Pruth, and on such a broad front, could not, it is felt, have taken place had the German Army been able to put up anything approaching organized defense.

Certain strong points, it is true, have been held valiantly until stormed or completely surrounded by the Soviets. Viewed as a whole, the strategic picture is one of breakthrough on the Dniester of the proportions and perhaps of the same sort of decisive significance as the original German penetration at Sedan in the fateful month of May, 1940.

Disruption of Lines

If this conclusion is correct—and so far there seem to be no signs of Hitler's armies stemming the Russian tidal wave—then the Russian thrust into the Rumanian Carpathians may have consequences in the Balkans comparable to those produced in the short space of a few weeks by the Nazi blitzkrieg in France.

For the distinctive characteristic of the present Russian advances in this sector of the Southern Front is precisely the disorganization of German defenses.

The situation, however, is not exactly parallel to that at Sedan; for whereas the French were attempting to hold a defense line, Hitler was using a new conception of defense in depth developed since 1940. This strategy may well envisage a stand only in the Carpathians.

But nevertheless there are a number of indications that the disorganization and disruption of German defense plans in this sector have been complete or nearly so.

Failure of Transport

Some of these signs have already been mentioned: The unprecedented speed of the Red Army's advance from the Dniester to the Pruth; the ease with which they were enabled to cross the Dniester—and according to latest reports this applies to the Pruth as well; the breadth of the front which appears to prove that this is no mere question of advancing columns but the triumphant forward surge of whole armies.

Finally the enormous quantities of material which have been abandoned by the fleeing Germans

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War Cabinet to quit, Prime Minister says, unless defeat on pay issue is reversed.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 29 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill today solemnly warned the House of Commons that his coalition government would resign unless at the next session this week there was a reversal of the 117-to-116 defeat inflicted on it last evening because it refused out-of-hand recognition of the principle of equal pay for equal work as between men and women.

In the Commons lobbies today there is little serious thought here that Mr. Churchill and his all-party War Cabinet will be ousted at this stage in the war. So a vote of confidence in the Government is expected. And this would involve omission of the amendment carried yesterday in favor of equal pay for men and women teachers doing equal work.

But the issues involved are fundamental and a large number of voters, who feel they established yesterday once and for all equality of pay status for men and women for equal work done, are reluctant to see the decision reversed.

The equal-pay question came to a head last evening in debate on one clause of the new educational reform bill dealing with the salaries of teachers. Advocates of the equal-pay principle saw their chance of voting out the Government and took it. But after the vote was decided the Commons seemed stunned at the implications involving the very continuation in office of the Churchill Government.

Government's Contention

The Government took its stand on grounds, not so much against equal pay, but because it contended such a major issue couldn't be decided in a purely educational context.

The whole range of other activities in which men and women are employed, such as the Civil Service, are equally involved. Other questions such as family allowances and even the whole question of the present inflationary trend cannot be separated from equal pay, in the Government's view.

So the Government offered to refer the equal-pay question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But many M. P.'s felt they had had that one put over on them before. They decided not to tolerate further delay on a matter which had been under discussion for a

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Nazis begin to flood Netherlands in move to delay expected Allied invasion.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Russian forces came within 30 miles of Czechoslovakia as they pushed on to Kolomea, cutting Hitler's main supply line, the Lwow-Cernauti railway.

Sixty miles to the east, Marshal Konev's men had come within 15 miles of closing the escape corridor of several German divisions trapped in the Kamenets-Podolsk sector.

Along the Pruth River, the Red Army was poised for a stretch of 80 miles on the Rumanian border, while the Government organ Izvestia sent out a call to the Rumanians to "join the democratic forces." So far no attempt had been made to cross the river into Rumania. Neither was there any confirmation for Berlin reports that the Russians were attacking the key Rumanian railroad center of Jassy.

The Germans apparently were giving ground on the Black Sea coast, where General Malinovsky's Third Army had joined with other units after the fall of Nikolaev and was pushing on toward Odessa, 75 miles to the west, on a 100-mile front. Since the fighting in this sector is spread over a flat 9,000-mile area of steppe, extending to the north of Odessa, it seems unlikely the Germans can make any serious stand this side of the great port.

German reports that the Russians were massing before Kowel, 100 miles above Lwow to the north, still require confirmation.

Soviet reports said the Ploesti oil fields of Rumania, some 170 miles south of the present fighting line, had been placed under military rule, with Germans in complete charge, while all oil stored in the area was being removed.

On the opposite side of the Balkans, American troops specially trained in guerrilla work were reported to be operating with the Yugoslav Partisans and the British units on the Dalmatian coast.

German preparations for invasion were reported from Holland, where one of the largest and oldest of the reclaimed areas, the Beemster Polder, north of Amsterdam, and other parts, were reported to have been inundated, while large strips of territory on the islands of Zeeland and South Holland were being evacuated rapidly by the civilian population. One Dutch official estimated that 5 per cent of the Netherlands already was flooded.

Meanwhile, American bombers went off on this month's 24th assault on German territory, Fortresses attacking points in Central Germany, while Liberators attacked the Pas-de-Calais—the main target in both cases being Luftwaffe planes on the ground.

The main news from the Italian front was the successful return of a detachment of Indian Gurkhas, which had been isolated on Monastery Hill and were being provisioned by supplies dropped from planes, to the main body of Allied troops on the Cassino front.

In Burma, Japanese still were pressing hard into India north of Imphal, Capital of the Province of Manipur; but their attempt to bomb Allied lines in the rear proved a failure. Allied fighter planes saw that the Japanese did not even succeed in dropping their bombs.

Russia:

Red Army Nearing Czech Frontier

A German radiocast indicated Russian troops had encircled Kowel in the east-central part of Old Poland, saying Nazi troops there were being supplied by air. Kowel is 170 miles from Warsaw and 35 miles from the 1939 Ger-

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Draft-Dewey Boom Grows In Wisconsin Primary Test

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 29—Wisconsin's energetic supporters of Thomas E. Dewey for the Presidency are taking at face value the Governor's repeated declaration that he is not a candidate and is not seeking the Republican nomination.

But they intend to do their best to see that he gets the nomination without becoming a candidate.

They profess to be neither embarrassed nor handicapped by Governor Dewey's telegram stating that he "strongly disapproves" of their seeking delegates pledged to his name.

They are not asking that he become a candidate and they say they do not need any assurance from him that he will accept the nomination.

From the standpoint of his Wisconsin backers, this is a strictly "Draft-Dewey" movement and they feel they are taking no chances about his willingness to run.

Bona Fide Draft Planned

Though Governor Dewey has avowed that he never has seen a real presidential "draft," his delegates late in this opening primary tell this correspondent they are confident they will show him one before the Chicago convention is very far along.

They see Wisconsin as starting the ball rolling, as it did in 1940, and they see no place where it can be stopped this time.

After traveling the length and breadth of this State during the past 10 days, three phases of the campaign which is being waged in behalf of the New York Governor stand out.

Despite the fact that there is no State-wide, well-organized drive, and despite the fact that there is no State headquarters directing the work, a zealous band of volunteer workers is carrying on sustained and enthusiastic electioneering.

Secondly, it is abundantly plain that neither Governor Dewey nor any of his spokesmen in Albany, N. Y., or New York City are so much as lifting a little finger to inspire the campaign, to guide it in any way, or to finance any part of it.

Silence Hurts Chances

The 1944 support for Mr. Dewey, while greatly aided by the carry-over sentiment which was

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'Kiddley Divey'— License Plate, Too

WORLAND, Wyo. (AP)—Regardless of what mares and lambs do, little goats eat Wyoming's 1944 plyboard license plates. L. Z. Swing, Manderson, found out because he lost his rear plate to his neighbor's goat.

Group of Southern Soldiers Tours Hub on 'Company Funds'

A company of soldiers—obviously originally from the deep South but now stationed at an Atlantic seaboard camp—toured historic Boston today, and all agreed—"Suh, it is one fine piece of town."

Anticipating with pleasure the trip to see the city's points of interest, these men paid their expenses from a fund built up from general collections and from profits obtained from the Postal Exchange shop sales. Almost every company in the Army has such a recreation fund which generally grows to $200 before the commandant sets a ceiling. That's about as high as the Army thinks the fund should go to give the company the kind of a good time it should have.

By bus, the 80 visitors covered most of the city and its historic spots during their two-day stay. They lunched at the Buddies Club on Boston Common, went to a theater this afternoon, and pulled out of town as quietly as they had entered.

Among the places visited were the Mapparium of The Christian Science Publishing Society building, the State House, and the Museum of Fine Arts.

There were jumbled expressions of sentiment concerning the advantages and disadvantages of Boston town. After all, these tanned representatives of the South were not used to the chilly East wind that Bostonians hardly noticed. A half dozen of them were natives of Mexico, but now naturalized citizens of the United States.

They looked more like hardened veterans than "the young rookies" which the lieutenant in charge declared them to be. But then, anti-tank maneuvers constitute a hardening branch of the Army. And most of the visitors walked around as though they hadn't forgotten there was a war, and that they were in one of the

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

Roosevelt Bows to Military On Jewish-Palestine Question

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29 — Clarifying the position of the United States on Jewish immigration to Palestine, President Roosevelt told his press conference yesterday that there was no conflict between his recent expression of interest in the postwar aspect of the problem and his agreement with the War Department's present stand that any official action now would complicate military operations.

It is a case of an immediate military viewpoint as opposed to a long range civilian standpoint, he said. What makes the issue of immediate importance is that on March 31, Jewish immigration to Palestine, except for the filling of a minor quota allowance, is prohibited under a 1939 British white paper.

Paper Not Approved

About three weeks ago the President saw Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Rabbi Abba H. Silver, cochairmen of the American Zionist Emergency Council which of course is working to have the immigration ban lifted. Following that meeting the President was quoted as saying that the British White Paper had never been approved and promising that "when future decisions are reached, full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish national home."

Resolutions had been offered in each house of Congress also criticizing Britain's policy and supporting unrestricted Jewish immigration to Palestine and the establishment there of a Jewish Commonwealth. But Gen. George C. Marshall's testimony indicating strong military opposition to any proposition that might arouse Arab opposition to the United Nations or complicate the Near East political and military situation impressed Congress adequately to have the resolutions shelved.

Still, certain Congressmen have continued demanding American action condemning the British White Paper and insist that the United States, which in 1933 pledged that Palestine should be a Jewish national homeland, should redeem that pledge now. Senators Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, Edward C. Johnson (D)

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Peace Aims of Eden and Poles

LONDON, March 29 (AP)—Great Britain, the United States and Russia must share the responsibility for the preservation of the coming peace and must have the principal voice "in deciding any action taken in the general interest," says Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Every country will have an opportunity to be heard in international discussions, he told the Free Church Federal Council yesterday, but he asserted that the first problem "is to secure and maintain cooperation of the great powers," which "can only be done if we have some common purpose, some common set of principles."

"Every state must have the right to make its voice heard in discussions of means by which we are to

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WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski of Poland presented to Secretary of State Cordell Hull today a message from the Polish Government at London to President Roosevelt possibly signaling the beginning of a new effort to settle the Russo-Polish disputes over territorial and diplomatic questions.

Mr. Ciechanowski called at the State Department on returning from a visit to London where he reported to his Government and presumably discussed the possibility of interesting the United States in a more active participation.

The United States thus far has limited its activities to expressing hope for settlement of the troubles and on one occasion to offering its good offices for restoring diplomatic relations should Russia desire to make use of them. Russia rejected the offer.

British Use Jeep For Railway Work

By the Associated Press

London, March 29

The famed Jeep, for which the American Army has found a wide variety of uses, has now been adapted by the British for railway work.

Equipped with flanged wheels, which can be installed in a short time, the Jeep is able to speed along at 42 miles per hour unhindered by badly aligned tracks or grade crossings, a British Army announcement said.

Vital Need for Unity Urged In Mass Housing Projects

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Into New England's clash over private versus public control of mass housing projects, Herbert Emmerich, Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority, today projected the wartime demand for co-operation, calling upon the varied housing interests to consider the vital need for unity "in the enormous job of providing postwar shelter."

Addressing the second-day conference of the New England branch of the National Association of Housing Officials, the visitor from Washington compared war housing with "trying to bomb a moving target," and decried the efforts of local interests to get in the way of the target.

"His parrying efforts were aimed particularly at sharp attacks from many sources on local war housing as of flimsy construction, built in intolerable locations and in many instances now experiencing a high vacancy record.

N. E. Situation

"The situation here in New England," said Mr. Emmerich, "is excellent testimonial to recent misrepresentations and distortions of war housing. The facts are that on January 31, 93.4 per cent of the family war housing units completed for three months or more in Massachusetts were occupied, and in New England as a whole, 83.3 per cent of family quarters were occupied.

"The present New England situation is a good example of the simile that trying to meet the war housing need is like trying to bomb a moving target. The rapid war changes have caused release of 13,000 workers in Bridgeport while employment is mounting in Groton, Connecticut. Similarly, in the Springfield area there are reductions in one type of war production while there is increasing production along the coast in other types at Weymouth, Quincy, Portsmouth and Portland, Maine.

"Industrial plants are closing in Lowell and reductions have occurred in the Hartford area while efforts are being made to build up the number of war workers in specialized operations in Bristol and New Britain, Conn.

"A large proportion of the vacant war housing is being held at the request of specific industries to accommodate possible future needs, much as certain types of war plants are held as standbys. At this point in the war, reserved surplus housing, like surplus bullets, is frequently an asset."

Postwar Development

After the war, the Commissioner continued, certain developments must take place to allow private investment to take over the bonds of local housing authorities. His proposal contemplated the continuance of local housing authorities for the housing of families in low income brackets.

He also included recommendations for the local development of housing as follows:

Increased payments in lieu of taxes by public housing to local taxing bodies;

Public acquisition of huge blighted areas for redevelopment, with areas suitable for private development leased to private builders;

Provision for decent homes through mutual ownership for families unable to afford full cost of private housing but with incomes too high for admission to subsidized public housing; and

Simplification and improvement of the public rural housing program.

Looking beyond the war to the housing needs of the nation, Mr. Emmerich said that the capacities of both private and public enterprise will be challenged to the utmost to provide good homes for all Americans.

Tossing Scrap at Axis

SEND YOUR NEWSPAPERS TO WA
DON'T LEAVE THEM IN THE TRAIN
PUT THEM IN THIS BIN
They are used to make K-RATION and BLOOD PLASMA Containers
MAGAZINES, PAPER RECORDS, BROWN PAPERS, OLD BOOKS, CARDBOARD, ETC. ARE ALSO NEEDED. DEPOSIT THEM HERE.
SAVE PAPER FOR VICTORY
BOSTON SALVAGE COMMITTEE

By a Staff Photographer

More Paper for Ammunition Containers

Even out-of-staters, Yeoman, First Class, and Mrs. John C. Loos of Toledo, Ohio, make their contributions to Boston's continuing waste-paper-salvage campaign as they throw newspapers into a specially constructed bin which has been set up outside South Station where commuters and travelers may deposit their newspapers and magazines. Other bins have been set up at North Station, in front of City Hall and the State House, on Lafayette Mall of Boston Common, at 40 Court Street, 50 State Street, and in front of the Hotel Statler. Still others will be constructed as time and locations warrant. The public is displaying eager co-operation.

Lack of Paper Raw Material Closes Plant

Despite encouraging collections this month of 1,224,865 pounds of waste paper in the intensified salvage drive, one paper mill within 100 miles of Boston which manufactures essential army and navy products has been shut down for the past three days, salvage and WPB officials disclosed today.

Several other New England paper product plants have been forced to shut down for a day or two at a time during the last six months because of a complete lack of wood pulp, rags and newspapers, it was reported.

Meanwhile, George G. Hyland, Salvage Director, announced that a total of $11,300, derived from the salvaging of waste paper and tin cans in the last two months, has been given to the Red Cross War Fund by the Boston Salvage Committee.

$7,300 in March Alone

From March salvage collections, a total of $7,300 was set aside for the Red Cross fund, while $4,000 was contributed in February.

Stressing the need for continued salvaging of paper, Director Hyland urged Bostonians to ferret out the thousands of magazines and old books now lying useless in attics, cellars and corners of offices, and to ready them for collection.

He encouraged office workers particularly to dump old office ledgers and filing papers into the several wire bins now placed about the Hub at North and South Stations, in front of the State House and City Hall, at Lafayette Mall on Boston Common, 40 Court Street, 50 State Street, and in front of the Hotel Statler.

How to Prepare Bundles

Hard board covers should be torn off the books, Mr. Hyland said, in order to facilitate final disposition of the paper.

Magazines should be stacked in bundles about 18 inches high and tied with strong cord, it was emphasized, and should definitely be segregated from newspapers which are made from a different kind of paper and used for different purposes.

Mr. Hyland reiterated his plea that citizens stack their newspapers in flat bundles about 12 inches in height, for the convenience of collectors, and to do the same with corrugated boxes. Smaller scraps of paper should be compressed into boxes.

Democrats' State Slate Considered Rather Weak

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Bay State Democrats appeared today to face a dismal prospect in the party's quest for State offices this year.

This is the opinion of seasoned political observers who point to the dearth of strong candidates available in the Democratic ranks and to the apparent Republican trend throughout the country which was interrupted for the first time in many months yesterday with the Democratic victory in Oklahoma.

With the final date for filing nomination papers less than two months away—May 23—because of the expected moving up of the primary date to July 11 to facilitate the soldier vote, the Democrats can point to only two powerful campaign-trend vote getters who admittedly are available this year. These are State Treasurer Francis X. Hurley and State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley. Of course Paul A. Dever, former Attorney General, and Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield would make strong major office candidates but they are now in the Navy.

Treasurer Hurley, who has announced his interest in the race for United States Senator, now looms as the strongest Democrat in the State and the man on whom the Democrats may have to depend to carry the ticket.

Hurley Objective

The State Treasurer, who last Saturday gave hint at the Jackson Day dinner of the line of attack the Party would adopt in the autumn campaign when he attacked the present State Administration's judicial appointments, has been hedging the last few days on the Senatorial contest and friends have hinted that he may finally elect to meet Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill in the gubernatorial fight.

Only Democrat thus far to announce his candidacy for the nomination for Governor is former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, perennial gubernatorial candidate. Political observers believe Mr. Hurley would have little trouble besting him in a primary contest.

Much of the State Treasurer's indecision has been based on the uncertainty as to what former Gov. Joseph B. Ely will do. Mr. Ely, perhaps the State's most aggressive anti-New Dealer, is known to have wanted to enter the Senatorial race. His antipathy to Mr. Roosevelt, however, is believed to have brought him to a final decision not to become a candidate.

The necessity of filing nomination papers before the national political conventions are held, and the possibility that he might thus find himself running on a ticket headed by President Roosevelt, are the factors which friends of the former Governor say have led to a decision not to be a Senatorial candidate.

Mayor Tobin, who for several years has looked longingly at the State House as he drove down Beacon Street to the City Hall, was expected to become a factor in the fall elections. His departure this week for a spring vacation without committing himself on his political intentions has been construed as excluding him from the race.

Sources close to State Treasurer Hurley insist that Mr. Tobin has assured his State House friend that he need not consider him in making his own plans for the forthcoming campaigns. The implication is made that the Mayor has his mind on something other than politics.

Casey May Run

Former United States Representative Joseph B. Casey, who was defeated two years ago by Henry Cabot Lodge in his bid for the United States Senate despite the support of liberal Republicans who approved Mr. Casey's internationalism, may decide to seek a State office or even give the Senate fight another whirl.

Despite his Irish name and his previous experience in Washington, Mr. Casey is not viewed as a strong candidate because of his inability to carry the Irish-American vote. Former Representative Casey's strong support of the national Administration's foreign policy boomeranged to his distinct disadvantage.

A study of the 1942 vote in the State's strongly Irish cities show Mr. Casey running far behind in total votes received as compared, for example, with the vote polled by another Irish-American candidate, State Treasurer Francis X. Hurley.

Hurley to Decide Soon

State Treasurer Hurley, who three or four months ago indicated in conversation with newspaper reporters that he didn't look for a good Democratic year in Massachusetts and hence probably would not be a candidate for public office, has apparently reconsidered rather than to be found in a position where he might be accused of running out on the party when strong candidates are badly needed.

A final decision as to which office he will seek can be looked for in a few days—certainly before the special session convenes on Beacon Hill next Tuesday. A practical politician, Mr. Hurley can be expected to take advantage of the presence in Boston of the State's Democratic Representatives and Senators, and to enlist their support for whatever candidacy he decides to seek.

John Bond

Boston Very Much Like London Finds English Writer on Visit

Boston and San Francisco are the two favorite American cities of Eric Underwood, English publicist, author and traveler, interviewed today at the Women's Republican Club just before the fourth-anniversary luncheon of the British Workshop Division of the British War Relief Society.

Boston reminds him so forcibly of London, he said, while San Francisco charms him by being so different. Looking out of his window at the Somerset Club, facing the Common, he said he could easily imagine himself back in his London Club, St. James's, gazing down on Piccadilly.

He has just traveled through the 48 States, gathering material for a book which will deal with what Lord Bryce omitted from his book on America—the social life of its inhabitants.

English people today, he said, are beginning to learn a good deal about the United States. An unofficial move on the part of 2,500 schoolteachers who, three summers ago, gave up their vacations to study American history, started a nation-wide program, and today state education throughout the United Kingdom includes the subject. The 2,000,000 or so American soldiers in England are making their contributions too.

In regard to Mr. Churchill's postwar career, he felt it would be wiser for the Prime Minister to retire from public life on the declaration of peace and "go down in history as the greatest Englishman who ever lived" than to enter the complicated work of reconstruction.

One thing people fail to realize, he added, is the extent to which England has become an agricultural country during this war. The land workers, he pointed out, have doubled the food supply, and there is a possibility that England, after the war, will remain more agricultural than it has been since the great industrial development.

Boston Issues Warrants In Cleanup Drive

Health warrants were issued by the Boston Health Department today to 171 owners of property who have failed to comply with the city's cleanup campaign, Dr. G. Lynde Gately, Boston Public Health Commissioner said today.

The notices give exactly 24 hours to violators to put their properties in order. They subject an offender to a $25 per-day fine as long as the condition exists after the 24 hours have expired. A judge can levy a $5 to $300 fine.

The Health Department said it had issued more of these warrants in the last two days than they have issued in six months.

Men Asked to Help

A plea for menfolks to utilize their Saturday afternoons and Sundays during the next two weeks to help their wives clean up the back yards and their homes, was made today by George G. Hyland, Boston Public Works Commissioner.

Mr. Hyland emphasized the need for everyone to get into the cleanup drive, and said that if the menfolks don't do their share the campaign might not be successful, since at the present time there is still much work to be done.

In the meantime inspectors from the Public Health Department and the Public Works Department are visiting every yard and alley in the city. Where violations have been noted, notices have been sent to either tenants or owners of the property warning that cleanup action must take place within 48 hours.

Dr. Gately, in charge of the two-week cleanup drive, said that to date 951 courtesy notices had been served.

Not Using Containers

One of the chief complaints of Commissioner Gately, after having made an extensive tour of the city yesterday, was that people were not using enough metal containers. He said that paper bags and cardboard boxes were being used, and that paper and debris were being scattered all over the street.

There are plenty of metal containers, he said, and the new law specifically states that everyone must use them for their refuse. The cost of these barrels, Dr. Gately pointed out, is little enough in comparison to the benefits which result from their use.

"We've got a long long way to go," Dr. Gately said, "but I hope that the next week will see the city clean and shining as it should be by Easter."

New Policy on Regulation Of Airlines Seen Possible

Continued from Page 1

thoughts of vast outpourings of new planes from the war factories, and by the wide talk of immensely expanded postwar passenger and freight traffic.

He insisted that American can fully and efficiently serve the New England area without the spur of direct competition. He elaborated the point that over a long period of years the Board had held to the thesis that direct competition between two points was unwise.

He mentioned the fact that in a recent West Coast case the Board had tended to reverse that stand by authorizing more competing north-south lines to operate.

The burden of today's views was substantially opposed to the community interest views that were voiced yesterday afternoon by, among others, Attorney General Robert L. Bushnell of Massachusetts, Nicholas F. Rago, Deputy Attorney General for Connecticut; Herbert Fuller, representing the city of Cleveland, and others.

More the Better

In general, the New England feeling, supported by the Middle West, is that the more service and the more competition the better. It was brought out that New England manufactures a variety of products that lend themselves to air cargo transportation.

Moreover, it was emphasized that New England, having 15 per cent of the nation's population, and many close industrial ties with the Middle West should provide a lucrative market for passenger service.

Mr. Hill, the public counsel, countered this argument by dwelling on the consequences of competition among railroads. He said that competition was a great factor in costs. He submitted figures that in the case of airlines the cost of ground facilities, passenger solicitation, etc., accounted for about half the cost of running an airline and that duplication of these costs could not help but affect rates.

He insisted that the congressional act under which the CAB operates does not urge competition per se.

Mr. Hill said that competition can be negative, and advanced the view that the objective of the Board, as an instrument of public service, was to achieve the lowest possible passenger and cargo fares possible.

Low fares will build up air travel, not competition alone, he asserted.

Profits Question

Explaining how he reconciled his rejection of the pleas of the major lines while advocating that of the Northeast, Mr. Hill said that in this case the question of reasonable profits enters the picture. Northeast, he said, has never been a profitable venture and it now has the second highest rate of mail subsidy of any line in the country. In 1943, he said, this mail payment accounted for 53 per cent of the line's combined cargo and passenger revenue.

Mr. Hill said he believed this situation was unhealthy and that Northeast should be given an opportunity to earn profits which would release the public from having to support it.

He said Northeast estimated it could serve one third the passengers now using American between Boston and New York and that this expansion would give it $1,000,000 a year in new revenues.

Mr. Hill expressed the view that no volume of traffic is in sight to justify expansion of direct Boston to the west service.

So, in the end, the CAB is left with the decision whether to continue its policies on the pre-war basis of protecting the lines from competition so they could grow strong, or withdrawing this protection to some extent and forcing the lines to compete in service and rates.

It was brought out during the hearing the American dropped its New York-Boston rates two cents a mile after the pleas of the rival concerns were filed.

Chinese Actress Dramatizes Gains of Nation's Women

More than any others in the Far East the Chinese women have been released from the traditional seclusion of centuries and have been offered opportunities to participate in business, the professions and government, according to Miss Soo Yong, American actress of Chinese descent.

Miss Yong illustrated this social change paralleling China's progress during the past 30 years in a one-woman play presented last night at the Copley-Plaza. The occasion was a United China Relief dinner honoring Kung-shou Wang, first Chinese Vice-Consul appointed to Boston, and Mrs. Wang, and attended by Governor and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall and other prominent Bostonians.

Entertaining the audience as well as teaching them indirectly, Miss Yong followed the pattern of the Chinese theater, which, she said in an interview preceding the dinner, "has been the greatest instrument of education for the masses in China. Although he may not read, nearly every coolie knows the history of his country because he has seen it enacted on the stage in "The Three Kingdoms." Now one of the theater's most important uses is to dramatize actions of the war."

First Screen Role

Slim and attractive, the young actress has achieved much of her success by portraying older women, as in her first screen role, the ancient mistress of the house in "The Good Earth."

The door into film work was easily opened to her, as it was to the stage. After a tour of the United States with Mei-ling Fang, the famous Chinese actor, she had gone to Hawaii on her way to China. In the Islands, where she was born, she was halted by friends, who told her that a Hollywood studio was searching for her to play in the film.

When she decided some years before to become an actress, she merely answered an advertisement for a Chinese actress in New York City, where she had earned a Master's Degree in Education at Columbia University. Engaged for the part, she learned that Katharine Cornell was the star. With this auspicious beginning, she has been busy since that time in her chosen career.

Tours in U. S.

During the past few years, Miss Yong has spent part of each year touring the United States in monodramas written by herself and depicting Chinese life. At first she traveled with at least five pieces of luggage, including a small stove and various properties such as a whip denoting a horse and two flags with wheels embroidered on them to portray a chariot. Recently, however, she has been very glad that the Chinese theater calls for a great deal of imagination on the part of the audience, for she has cut down her use of properties and costumes and gets along very well with two small bags.

Proud of her American citizenship and equally proud of China's struggle toward modernization, Miss Yong combines the two cultures in her new little home in Winter Park, Fla. In every room but the kitchen and the bathroom, Chinese interior decoration prevails. But in those two rooms are gleaming tile and metal in the most modern American style. Summers she and her husband, W. K. Huang, take a thoroughly American vacation in their camp at Boothbay Harbor, Maine.

Group of Southern Soldiers Tours Hub On Company Fund

Continued from Page 1

nation's historic spots where the principles of democracy had their roots.

"Bosston," said one of the soldiers, "is a honey of a place. I liked the Paul Revere House and Bunker Hill best. Those are the two places I have always wanted to see. But there are a lot of places here I never thought of seeing, like Beacon Hill and T Wharf."

In the case of the anti-tank company, the bus trip cost about $150. The luncheon, theater and dinner were free, so the fund went chiefly toward transportation and incidentals. Company funds of this sort usually go toward dances and parties on a smaller scale than a bus tour. But if the boys are patient and the PX sales are unusually good, the fund builds up to a "rousin' good time."

G. E. Awards Employees

Awards to employees for their ideas to aid and improve war production reached their highest monthly total during February at the River Works of the General Electric Company at West Lynn, it is announced. Payment of $4,625 was made to 293 workers.

Ceiling Prices On Kerosene Set

Kerosene users in the Boston area have complained to the Office of Price Administration that they have been overcharged for this fuel. As a result of these complaints, OPA states that ceiling prices for kerosene, range oil, and No. 1 oil are in effect for Boston and 39 surrounding cities and towns.

The tank wagon price, delivered, for 25 gallons or over is 10 6-10 cents a gallon. Tank wagon deliveries in less than 25 gallons is 12 3-10 cents a gallon. The price at retail stores, service stations and garages is 12 6-10 cents a gallon.

Cities and towns in which these prices are in effect are:

Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Braintree, Brookline, Cambridge, Canton, Chelsea, Cohasset, Dedham, Dover, Everett, Hingham, Hull, Lexington, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Nahant, Needham, Newton, Quincy, Reading, Revere, Saugus, Somerville, Stoneham, Swampscott, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Wellesley, Weston, Westwood, Weymouth, Winchester, Winthrop, and Woburn.

R. I. Election April 11 To Act on Soldier Vote

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 29 (AP)—Gov. J. Howard McGrath today called a special election for April 11 to ratify an amendment to the State constitution granting the General Assembly authority to enact legislation permitting servicemen to vote.

The amendment was adopted yesterday at a convention, but does not become effective until after ratification by the electorate.

Fourth Estate Lodge

Past Masters of Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. & A. M.—the newspaper Lodge—are to fill the various stations during the conferring of the Master Mason Degree at the Boston Masonic Temple April 3. George P. Paro of Melrose is the presiding Master.

Recess Study Asked On State Salaries

A request that the special session of the Legislature which convenes next Tuesday, be urged to establish a recess commission to study the questions of adjusting wages and salaries of employees of the Commonwealth in the postwar period, was received today by Governor Saltonstall.

The request came from William V. Ward, President of the Massachusetts State Council, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, who also requested that the Governor recommend that the retirement law relative to war veterans who are State employees, be amended to provide for the veterans of World War II, who at present are not included in the provisions of the law.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Mayflower Society Elects Officers

Officers of the Society of Mayflower Descendants were elected last night at the 48th annual meeting of the Society, held at its house at 9 Walnut Street.

Those elected were: Elliot B. Church, Governor; Benjamin H. Ticknor, Deputy Governor; Mrs. Frank L. Nason, Secretary; Everett S. Litchfield, Treasurer; Mrs. Walter Atherton, Historian; Lieut. Col. Standish Bradford, Captain; the Rev. Henry Bradford Washburn, Elder; Dr. Joseph H. Pratt, Surgeon; Clement R. Lamson, Councilor; and as assistants, Mrs. Charles E. Bacon, Mrs. George H. Bonsall, Ellis W. Brewster, Mrs. Walter T. Garfield, Courtney Guild, Miss Ethel Hershey, and Allyn Brewster McIntire.

Music for the evening was furnished by George Albert Vincent, who played selections on a spinet recently presented to the Society. He was accompanied by Albert Faucon, violinist.

Prep School to Hold Sessions in Summer

Summer session courses will be held this summer at the Belmont Hill School, in order to meet the demand for an accelerated program in the last year of preparatory school, Headmaster Charles F. Hamilton announced today.

The session will begin on June 19 and continue for a term of nine weeks, ending August 23. In making the announcement, Headmaster Hamilton emphasized his belief in the importance of the completion of a young man's school program before his induction into the armed forces.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "The Tree of Life" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Lucille Monaghan, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Professor André Morize of Harvard University will speak in French on "La France et La guerre." at Harvard Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, at 5 p. m.

Elizabeth Peabody House Operetta Company will present Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience" at the Elizabeth Peabody House, 357 Charles Street, today, Friday and Saturday of this week at 8:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Spellman Named to Medicine Board

Dr. John William Spellman of Brookline was today named by Governor Saltonstall as a member of the Board of Registration in Medicine. He will succeed Dr. William F. O'Reilly of Lynn who resigned.

Dr. Spellman, a brother of Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York City, is a member of the staff of the Palmer Memorial and Massachusetts General Hospitals and visiting surgeon at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Since 1925 he has been on the National Board of Medical Examiners.

The retirement of Dr. O'Reilly, who resigned because of "the increasing extra demands upon my time and services because of war conditions," was the fourth resignation from the Board of Registration in Medicine this year.

Earlier Governor Saltonstall had requested and received the resignation of three other members of the Board whose successors have already been named. Except for an explanation at the time he asked for the resignations that the Board was not being conducted "in the manner I believed proper for the safety of the people of Massachusetts," the Governor has not given further reasons for the shake-up.

Among the other appointments the Governor made today was that of Harrie W. Peirce of West Medford as Director of the Division of Livestock Disease Control in the Department of Agriculture. He succeeds Dr. James DeNormandie of Lincoln, who resigned to devote his full time to management of his farm in Lincoln. Dr. DeNormandie said the manpower shortage required his own services on the farm.

A practicing veterinary, Dr. Peirce has been Chief Veterinary Health Officer of the State since 1927.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Snow

Boston and vicinity: Snow, changing to rain early tonight and ending by morning. Partly cloudy Thursday, with temperature nearly the same as today. Fresh winds tonight diminishing Thursday.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow beginning tonight and not so cold. Snow in north and rain in southeast portion Thursday with little change in temperature. Fresh winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Snow, changing to rain early tonight and ending toward morning. Not so cold in the interior. Thursday partly cloudy with little change in temperature. Fresh winds, occasionally strong on south shore, diminishing Thursday.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:12 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Thursday, 4:33 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.

Charles F. White

Charles F. White, of Malden, who passed on yesterday, headed the George H. Buckminster Company, Boston electrical supply firm.

A prominent Mason, Mr. White had been Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Knights Templar, and was an honorary member of 17 commanderies in that area. He was Past Commander of Beauseant Commandery, Knights Templar, a member of the Converse Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Melrose Council, Royal and Select Masters, and Royal Arch Chapter, all of Malden. A native of New Haven, Conn., Mr. White graduated from Belmont School. He entered the electrical supply business at 17.

Martin Guest of Honor

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, will be guest of honor and speaker at the Republican Dinner to be given by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts tomorrow evening at 7:30 in the Club's headquarters, 46 Beacon Street. Mrs. Paul Fitz-Simons, a Vice-President of the Republican National Committee, will also be presented.

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Americans Eat More Meat In First Year of Rationing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29 — Americans ate more meat during the first year of rationing, just ended, than they did in peacetime, the Office of Price Administration said today.

Noting the beginning of the second year of meat rationing today, the OPA commented, "odd as it may seem, total civilian consumption of meat during the first year of rationing was at one of the highest levels in the country's history.

"The nation's farmers produced during 1943 almost 23,000,000,000 pounds of meat, a record amount. A little less than 17,000,000,000 pounds found its way to civilian tables. With the exception of the three-year period of 1940-42, this is the highest civilian meat consumption since 1928."

But even with these large supplies, rationing was necessary because of the tremendous increase in civilian buying power. The OPA estimated that if rationing were abandoned today, meat demand would immediately jump to between 160 and 170 pounds per year.

During the coming year, civilians will get about 132 pounds of meat apiece. During the peacetime decade, 1931-40, meat production averaged about 131 pounds per person.

Food planners in Washington are not worried that the amount of meat available to civilians is falling off slightly, since it will mean that grain supplies are being used for other purposes including alcohol for synthetic rubber. Besides they feel that shifting of the American diet from meat to more of a grain basis would furnish a larger overall food supply.

Production of meat will be slightly larger in 1944 than in 1943, but larger amounts will go to feed the nation's soldiers and those of the Allies.

The OPA has indicated that slightly reduced supplies of meat available for civilians in the April-June quarter will include about the same proportion of beef, pork, veal and lamb as at present.

Though there will be more butter for civilians during the next three months, it has not been determined whether a decrease in point values will be possible. Civilians will get a 22,000,000 butter bonus in April, but the OPA has pointed out that "to cut point values of butter without a substantial increase in the supply, would only cause a return to the conditions of last summer and fall, when, as a result of a large demand for butter near the centers where it is made, a severe shortage developed in the coastal and other outlying areas."

More cheddar cheese will be available to civilians in the next three months than they have had since September.

More Ration Easing

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP) —The Government is expected to remove all frozen fruits and vegetables from the ration list soon, and to continue present ration values on meats during April.

The action on frozen commodities is designed to clear crowded cold storage facilities for this year's production.

Point values on many beef cuts and most pork items were reduced this month to relieve freezer space, filled to near capacity by record slaughterings in January and February.

Because meat stocks have not been materially reduced, the March values will be continued through April, authoritative sources at the War Food Administration said.

Frozen fruits which may be made ration free include blackberries, blueberries, cherries, loganberries, raspberries, strawberries, and some others. Frozen fruits which now do not require points include apples, applesauce, and rhubarb.

Frozen vegetables which are expected to be taken off the ration list include lima beans, sweet corn, and green peas. Most other frozen vegetables were removed from the list this month.

The present 16-point value for butter is expected to be continued for another month, although production, following the normal seasonal pattern, is increasing.

On March 1 the nation's cold storage and cooler space was 92 per cent occupied, as compared with 73 per cent a year ago. Stocks of meat were at a record level. So were frozen fruits and vegetables, for this season of the year.

Ham Points Reduced

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP) —The Office of Price Administration has announced that the ration point value of ready-to-eat hams will be reduced by one point per pound next month. Ration point values for fresh and cured hams will remain unchanged.

April point values for all meats, fats and cheeses will be announced later this week. They will become effective April 2.

Lovett Bid Farewell

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Island, March 29 (AP) — Robert Morss Lovett, historian and former Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands, was honor guest March 27 at a farewell reception which attracted the largest crowd ever assembled in these islands for any similar event.

Mr. Lovett, who resigned after a controversy between Secretary Harold Ickes and a Congressional committee, received a testimonial from 29 civic organizations.

In the Army—But Not at War

Associated Press from 10th Armored Division

Squirrel and Pups Are Buddies

A rare friendship has sprung up between this gray squirrel and the three small puppies which are mascots of Headquarters Company, Combat Command "A," of the 10th Armored Division at Camp Gordon, near Augusta, Ga. Soldiers say they seem to enjoy playing together.

A.L.P. Control Goes to Hillman Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—Control of the American Labor Party which has made balance-of-power political history in the New Deal's Empire State column since 1936, had passed from right-wing hands today to Sidney Hillman's left-wing "unity" coalition in the 1944 State-wide primary election.

The March 28 tally, without contest in the two major parties, climaxed a long struggle between rightist State Committee leaders and the leftist faction aligned with the National Committee for Political Action fathered by the Congress of Industrial Organizations as a pro-Roosevelt labor entity for the oncoming Presidential campaign under Hillman direction.

In the final showdown, Hillman forces, hailing the victory as "a complete vindication of a bid for Democratic representation in the party leadership" among "bonafide members of trade unions, genuine liberals and progressives, farmers and middle-class," majored 600 to 100 in the count for the 750-member State Committee upon which evolves nomination of the A. L. P. Presidential slate this year.

The laborites' struggle easily focussed an otherwise cut-and-dried primary which found Republican and Democratic organization slates unopposed for the pivotal New York State delegations to their respective national conventions, with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and President Roosevelt preponderant favortes, respeitfully.

Attacked throughout the campaign as mover for an A. L. P. reorganization that would make the Party respectable "front" for a boarding party of the 25,000 Communists politically unaffiliated here since their national party's dissolution last year, Mr. Hillman said he would move for immediate reintegration of laborite forces. The bitterness of mutual recrimination appeared to mitigate this possibility today.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, brought into the picture as a founder of the Party and a leading beneficiary of its coalition vote in his three-term New York City tenure, said that he would continue reconciliation efforts in the post-primary period to make the Party an effective instrument "for wholesome, progressive legislation, the winning of the war and the solution of postwar problems."

The all-out battle which easily focussed the New York primary contest o nthe laborites had repercussions beyond Empire State borders as anti-Roosevelt elements saw in the communist issue raised a made-to-order 1944 campaign weapon, Jeopardy to New Deal fortunes in the President's home State where the A. L. P. vote of 417,000 carried the day for the Roosevelt third term in 1940 even brought White House intervention in the picture without effect.

The tug-of-war counterposed two major figures in the New Deal organized labor field in the persons of David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, now returned to the American Federation of Labor reservation and foremost union in the right-wing camp, and Mr. Hillman, whose big Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union is a C. I. O. affiliate.

Both sides freely used the Roosevelt name, the rightists in the urgency that the President's re-election would be imperiled by a left-wing victory since it would mean, they held, a Communist nomination; Mr. Hillman contending that the Roosevelt re-election would not be affected "one iota" by the outcome.

Mexico Turns Cabarets Into Schoolhouses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., March 28—Decision to convert into primary schools or other institutions of social service buildings which have been expropriated by the Mexican Government, because they were used as centers of vice, culminates an extended and vigorous antivice campaign which has been waged during recent weeks in the Mexican Federal District.

President Avila Camacho has signed the first order which will convert a former cabaret into a school for children of workers and soldiers living in the vicinity.

The buildings expropriated by the Federal Government and authorities of the Federal District will pass into the administration of the Secretary of Public Education. They include cabarets, "tourist" camps or houses, illegal centers of alcoholism and other localities judged to be detrimental to public morality, which were closed during the campaign.

The President has also signed a decree, using the emergency powers granted him at Mexico's entrance into the war, to regulate the publication of literature designed for the consumption of young people. The Secretaries of Interior and Education are charged to prohibit the publication, circulation, and sale of improper literature.

Credit for initiating the campaign goes in a large part to the daily Capital newspaper Excelsior which began the drive. The campaign has gained in momentum and scope, however, and from it developed a Congress Against Vice, held in February, in which various governmental and social leaders participated.

Chief writer on Excelsior on the campaign has been Concha de Villarreal, Mexican woman journalist.

The seven-day Congress Against Vice, was sponsored by Javier Rojo Gomez, Governor of the Federal District, Jaime Torres Bodet, Minister of Public Education, and Dr. Gustavo Baz, Minister of Public Health. Various authorities, institutions, and organizations of a scientific or social nature participated.

On alcoholism it was resolved that the fight against it is the responsibility of the States as well as of private initiative since the alcoholic endangers society as well as himself, that a law is needed to fix rents of locations used in dispensing alcoholic beverages so that building owners will not be encouraged in exercising activities against the community good; that existing laws against the sale of alcoholic beverages on Sundays and fiesta days should be more rigidly enforced; that beer parlors and saloons should be removed from the center of the city and from zones having high crime rates; that without interfering with the worker's rights, measures should be taken to prevent his salary being spent for alcohol.

The last resolution touches on one of the serious problems of the lower economic classes in Mexico, particularly of rural Mexico where the Indian is prone to "drink up" his week's earnings.

Democrats' Oklahoma Victory Is Seen Short Lived by GOP

MUSKOGEE, Okla., March 29 (AP)—Democrats laid claim today to a nationally significant triumph in Oklahoma's special congressional election. Republicans blamed the New Deal machine, minimized the results of yesterday's balloting and predicted it'll be different in November.

The State's Second District, traditionally Democratic, was made a major battle-ground. National party leaders joined the fray. The Roosevelt Administration was called the issue by both sides.

With only 19 of the eight-county district's 331 precincts still unreported today, and those sparsely-populated, Democrat W. G. Stigler led E. O. Clark, Republican, 21,405 to 17,678 votes.

As politicians tried to appraise the result—looking toward what Oklahoma and other normally-Democratic border States may do in November—these were the immediate tangible developments:

1. The victory had given the Democrats 217 seats in the House of Representatives against 210 for the Republicans, four for minor parties, four vacancies.

2. The Democrats had recorded their third triumph in 11 special congressional elections since 1942—against eight for the Republicans. (In these 11 races, Democrats have retained two Democratic seats, including the one here, and have taken one from the Republicans. The Republicans have gained three democratic seats and have kept five already theirs.)

In Washington, Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Chairman, said today Stigler's victory "exploded completely and decisively the myth of a nation-wide Republican trend."

Said Oklahoma's Republican Senator Ed H. Moore, former Democrat who was elected on an anti-New Deal platform in 1942:

"Both the Federal and state New Deal machines were in the district plugging every minute. The organization got the job done. We were not able to offset the army of workers financed out of the pockets of the taxpayers. In November, it will be a different story, because the New Deal forces will have to be spread al lover the State."

Senator Moore's reference to the New Deal machine was aimed in part at a letter which was addressed by Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma to federal employees eligible for absentee ballots in the district. The letter, in effect, urged them to turn out every possible vote or face a chance of losing their jobs should Republicans win and go on to a sweep in November.

Malcolm E. Rosser, Jr., of Muskogee, Chairman of the District Jeffersonian Anti-New Deal Club, which supported Republican Clark, announced his organization would "go right ahead regardless of the outcome of the present election. We prefer to support Democrats but will not support New Dealers."

The indicated vote volume of around 40,000, light by contrast with expectations of some party chieftains, was explained in part at least as due to weather. It rained steadily. While a normal proportion of absentee ballots were voted, election officials said few were from service men.

The four Congress seats yet to be filled by special elections such as Oklahoma's are:

Nineteenth Illinois, a Republican seat; Seventh Illinois and Fourth and Eleventh New York, all Democratic.

Tulsa Vote Mixup

TULSA, Okla., March 29 (AP)—City Election Board officials were besieged yesterday by irate Tulsans complaining that they had been unable to vote in the Stigler-Clark congressional election.

Many early prospective voters were perturbed that their regular polling places were not open and it required considerable explaining that they were not eligible to vote in the Second District contest.

Trade Magazine Marks 60th Year

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Editor & Publisher, celebrating its sixtieth anniversary this week, looks optimistically at the future of the nation's newspapers.

The trade magazine of newspapers said editorially:

"Looking ahead to our diamond jubilee, we envision the newspaper of 15 years hence as being more compact, more inclusive and with greater objectivity. Future possibilities in mechanical production are limitless. With the reader continuing to provide a greater proportion of revenue, American newspapers should experience even more economic freedom."

The Journalist, a predecessor magazine to Editor & Publisher, was established March 22, 1884. Editor & Publisher, established Jan. 29, 1901, bought Journalist and later took in Newspaperdom, and Fourth Estate.

Corcoran Law Counsel In New Tammany Setup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NE WYORK, March 29—Tammany Hall reorganization under the new leadership of Edward B. Loughlin continued March 28 with the appointment of Thomas L. J. Corcoran to the place of law counsel.

Mr. Corcoran is successor to Andrew W. Lawler, a personal and political associate of the new Tammany chief. He was the Governor's counsel in the Herbert H. Lehman Administration and has acted in legal capacity to the Democratic minortiy leadership in the Legislature since 1942.

Gage Wins Again

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 29 (AP)—Mayor John B. Gage and his nonpartisan citizens' administration was elected for the third time in Kansas City's municipal election yesterday, with a two-to-one margin over his opponent, A. J. Stephens of the old Pendergast Democratic organization.

The vote for Gage was 48,412 to 24,874 for Stephens with all but six of the 462 precincts counted.

All incumbents on the City Council were re-elected, as were the two municipal court judges, Earle W. Frost and Edmund B. Smith, both on the Citizens' slate.

New Rubber Process Improves 'Sealing'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, March 29—A synthetic rubber development that will improve the bullet-sealing qualities of gasoline fuel and oil tanks used on planes, that will facilitate tire production, and that will conserve the limited supply of natural rubber was announced today by John W. Thomas, Chairman and Chief Executive of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

This special technique produces a modified rubber—a small amount of which when mixed with a large amount of synthetic rubber gives the needed quality of cohesion or tackiness.

"The failure of synthetic rubber to stick together during the manufacturing probably has been one of the major problems of the wartime industry," Mr. Thomas stated. "In line with its wartime policy, Firestone has made this new process available to the industry."

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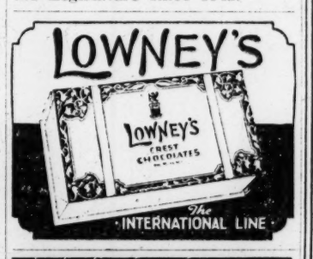

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'Pretty Little Parlor' in Debut—Films for Boston

Stella Adler, Sidney Blackmer Star in New Play at Wilbur

By Edwin F. Melvin

For a comparatively unknown playwright Claiborne Foster has written a surprisingly interesting study of a completely selfish woman in "Pretty Little Parlor," which made its debut last evening at the Wilbur. And Stella Adler, with due allowances for understandable first-night uncertainties in a long complex, and taxing role, gave a performance in the part that belongs among the best to be seen here this season.

Ralph Bellamy, making his Bostonian debut both as co-producer with John Moses and as director, has acquitted himself admirably in both functions.

As producers he and Mr. Moses have assembled an able cast in which Sidney Blackmer of the movies shares the starring honors with Miss Adler, and Augusta Dabney and Marilyn Erskine provide their chief support. Under the producers' commission, Stewart Chaney has designed an illusive setting in the parlor of a modest family hotel as it might have looked in 1905 even to the rope portieres, the phonograph with a horn attached, and the goldfish bowl in the bay window.

As director, Mr. Bellamy has been adept in bringing out the best in the players and, presumably, in suggesting all sorts of little touches, conspicuous during the evening, which do so much to make a performance effective.

* * *

In form, Miss Claiborne's play might perhaps be best described as character drama though it has melodramatic touches and some comedy decorations. Interest is centered in Clotilde Hilyard, the determined and ambitious wife of a weak but kind and devoted husband, considerably older than herself, whom she had married in the mistaken notion that he was rich but who has gradually been slipping downhill. Clotilde, in her middle thirties, is a pretty woman vain of her appearance, with a way of getting around both men and women but particularly men. She is forever spinning webs to bring people to do her will. She is unscrupulous in the means she adopts and heartless of the suffering she may cause.

She flatters and cajoles the susceptible president of the railroad by which her husband is employed to secure a better position for him and so to benefit herself. She tries with less success similar tactics on that president's cruder and harder fibered successor. She devises means to divert from her gentle and affectionate stepdaughter a worthy young man of wealth and directs his attention to her own 16-year-old daughter.

Her schemes bring disaster to her husband and her daughter, and tragedy to herself. When the end of the play draws near, all her plans seem to have fallen in ruin and her life to lie desolate around her. But just before the curtain falls she finds a ray of hope and she is off again weaving new spider threads.

* * *

Probably only a woman could have written quite such a play. It has obvious flaws, particularly in the plot structure, but most of them should be possible to remedy. And all of them seem of minor importance in view of the accomplishments. The character study of Clotilde is subtle. There are moments when the woman, despite her faults, awakens the sympathy of the audience, though that is not the final effect. The understanding of feminine reactions—if a mere masculine bystander may venture an opinion—is to be noted also in the drawing of Clotilde's daughter and, less conspicuously, of her stepdaughter.

Miss Adler gives the play drive and fire with her acting. She is particularly skillful in her changes of mood and in the gestures which speak as loudly as words. Mr. Blackmer, though he has a smaller role as the husband, does it carefully and well, making clear the gradual disintegration of the man as he turns more and more to liquor for solace. Miss Erskine exhibits the changing aspects of the daughter as she is suddenly transformed at her mother's wish from a little girl to a young lady. She shows, too, the conflict in the child as she hesitates to betray her stepsister whom she loves and yet is attracted by the prospect of having a young man for herself.

Miss Dabney has the sunniest role as the stepdaughter, a self-sacrificing girl who forgives the wrongs done her but finally braces herself to resist the encroachments of her stepmother. Edward Begley makes a brief but dramatically effective appearance as the uncouth and brutal man who has pushed himself up from the ranks to become president of the railroad. Kip Good does what he can with the somewhat colorless part of the rich young man who comes into the parlor.

'Pretty Little Parlor'

At the Wilbur—New play by Claiborne Foster, presented by John Moses and Ralph Bellamy and staged by Mr. Bellamy; setting by Stewart Chaney; costumes designed by Paul Du Pont. The cast:

Anastasia	Marilyn Erskine
Jefferson Hilyard	Sidney Blackmer
Dora	Augusta Dabney
Willie	Walter Kelly
Clotilde	Stella Adler
Sarah	Mildred Price
Mr. Kennedy	Paul Parks
Dennis Baldwin	Kip Good
Harry	Mel Roberts
Mr. Jonas	Edward Begley

Rita Hayworth and Gene Kelly
In "Cover Girl," continuing at the State and Orpheum

Screen News

Gene Kelly will have the lead in M-G-M's musical, "Anchors Aweigh," which Joseph Pasternak is producing with a cast including Marilyn Maxwell, José Iturbi, and Nancy Walker.

* * *

Columbia's "U-Boat Prisoner" will be based on a book of the experiences of merchant seaman Archie Gibbs, with Bruce Bennett playing the lead.

* * *

Hattie McDaniel, Negro film player, will make a personal appearance tour in Brazil.

Celebrity Series

The complete schedule of concerts in the Aaron Richmond Celebrity Series for next season follows:

Ballet Theater	Oct. 3
Ruth Draper	Oct. 21, 22
Jan Sneterlin	Nov. 5
Richard Crooks	Nov. 12
Argentinita and Spanish Dancers	Nov. 17, 18
Joseph Szigeti	Nov. 26
Angna Enters	Dec. 1, 2
Trapp Family Singers	Dec. 3
Budapest Quartet	Dec. 10
Artur Rubinstein	Jan. 7
Gladys Swarthout	Jan. 14
Luboshutz and Nemenoff	Jan. 21
Sanroma	Feb. 22
Martha Graham and Dance Company	Jan. 26, 27
Platoff Don Cossacks (1st Boston concert)	Jan. 28
Rudolf Serkin	Feb. 4
Lotte Lehmann	Feb. 11
Yehudi Menuhin	Feb. 18
Ezio Pinza	Feb. 25
William Kapell	March 18

Subscriptions through Friday will be subject to the present 10 per cent tax. The new 20 per cent tax goes into effect Saturday.

Students in 'Hansel'

"Hansel and Gretel" is announced to be given on Friday evening, March 31, and Saturday afternoon and evening, April 1, in Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, by students under the direction of Boris Goldovsky, for the benefit of the Scholarship Fund of the Opera School. The cast comprises Ernst Eames, Carla Johnson, Olive Stockland, Marjorie Duval, Eleanor Davis, Nancy Trickey, Evelyn Mekelatos, Beatrice Ficaro, Alice Lareau, Gloria Tromara, and Jean Beuadry.

Add Plays to Come

Two more openings are scheduled for a busy Boston spring and summer, according to the New York Times.

"Pick-Up Girl," a melodrama by Elsa Shelley, will open a fortnight's engagement at an unspecified theater on April 24. Pamela Rivers, Lili Valenti, Kathryn Grill and Billie Redfield are in the cast. Rehearsals begin tomorrow. New York opening probably on May 10.

A new musical called "Bloomer Girl" is expected here in August, prior to New York. Originally on the list of A. L. Berman, it is to be produced according to present plans by John C. Wilson in association with Nat Goldstone. The book is by E. Y. Harbourg and a collaborator, music by Harold Arlen, and lyrics by Mr. Harburg.

Luncheon Recital

Margaret Goldovsky, soprano, and Boris Goldovsky, pianist, with Alice Lareau, mezzo-soprano, assisting, will appear at the Symphony Luncheon, Copley-Plaza, March 31, 12:15. The program includes piano works and vocal duets, by Brahms, and vocal solo pieces by Mozart, Brahms, Wilf, Rimsky-Korsakov, Moussorgsky, and Warlock.

Hold-Overs Prevailing Downtown

Continued engagements are the rule this week in the first run movie houses of the town.

At the State and Orpheum, "Cover Girl," the Technicolor musical in which Rita Hayworth and Gene Kelly are starred, starts a second week Thursday.

At the Metropolitan, a second week begins Thursday for "Desert Song," the new Technicolor version of Romberg's operetta.

At the Keith Memorial, "Jane Eyre," with Orson Welles as Edward Rochester and Joan Fontaine in the title role of Charlotte Brontë's story, will be seen for a second week starting Friday.

At the Paramount and Fenway a second week is scheduled to get under way Thursday for "Lady in the Dark."

* * *

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the films at the Exeter will be "Riding High," with Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell, and Victor Moore, and "Minesweepers," with Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. Starting Sunday the program will include "Phantom Lady," starring Ella Raines and Franchot Tone, and "Government Girl," with Olivia De Havilland and Sonny Tufts.

* * *

At the Uptown

"Destination Tokyo," starring Cary Grant and John Garfield, will be seen at the Uptown beginning Thursday in a program which has as its second feature "The Heat's On" with Mae West and Victor Moore.

* * *

'Higher and Higher'

Frank Sinatra, who was on the stage at the RKO Boston earlier in the season, will be back there on the screen starting Thursday in "Higher and Higher" with Michele Morgan and Jack Haley as co-stars. On the stage will be Blue Barron's orchestra under the direction of Tommy Ryan.

* * *

'Frisco Kid'

Beginning Thursday the twin features at the Washington Street Olympia and the Scollay will be "Frisco Kid" with James Cagney, Margaret Lindsay, Lili Damita, and Donald Woods; and "Uncensored" with Eric Portman and Phyllis Calvert.

Joan Fontaine and Margaret O'Brien
In "Jane Eyre," continuing at the Keith Memorial.

Opening Tonight

At the Shubert—"Allah Be Praised." New musical comedy presented by Alfred Bloomingdale with Patricia Morison, Mary Jane Walsh, John Hoysradt, Joey Faye, Edward Roecker, and Milada Mladova heading a cast which includes Beatrice and Evelyne Kraft, Anita Alvarez, Pittman Corry, and Sheila Bond. Book and lyrics are by George Marion, Jr., and score by Don Walker and Baldwin Bergersen. Dances were staged by Jack Cole. Costumes and settings have been designed by Miles White and George Jenkins.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace," by Joseph Kesserling. Starring Bela Lugosi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Chicken Every Sunday," by Julius and Philip Epstein. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Allah Be Praised." Featuring Patricia Morison, John Hoysradt, Mary Jane Walsh. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"Follow the Girls," new musical comedy by Guy Bolton and Eddie Davis. Starring Gertrude Niesen, Frank Parker and Irina Baronova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Pretty Little Parlor," new play by Claiborne Foster. Featuring Stella Adler and Sidney Blackmer. Presented by John Moses and Ralph Bellamy. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The North Star," Anne Baxter, Walter Huston. 3:05, 6:10, 9:15. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Louis Calhern. 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Fenway—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:30. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 1:25, 4:40, 7:55.

Keith Memorial—"Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Hi, Good Looking," Harriet Hilliard. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

Kenmore—"My Son, My Son," Madeleine Carroll, Brian Aherne. 2:35, 6, 9:15. "Gentlemen After Dark," Brian Donlevy. 1:10, 4:30, 7:55.

Majestic—"Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck, Gary Cooper. 11:22 a. m., 2:50, 6:18, 9:45. "Nothing Sacred," Fredric March, Monte Woolley. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:48, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Desert Song," Dennis Morgan. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:40. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee, Frank Albertson. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Modern—"Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 10:20 a. m., 1:50, 5:25, 8:55. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 9:10 a. m., 12:40, 4:10, 7:45.

Orpheum—"Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

Paramount—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Action in Arabia," George Sanders, Virginia Bruce. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 7:40, 10:20. State Show: 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:15.

Scollay—"The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte, Farley Granger. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "My Best Gal," Jane Withers. 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8.

State—"Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:25, 10:20.

South Station Theater—"Mail Call," "Shoe Shine Boy," "Glimpses of Washington State," "Champion of Champions," "Flag of Mercy," "A Rookie Cookie," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—"Tarawa, With the Marines," "Popular Science Review," "Count Fleet," "Philharmonic," "Bowling," "Shoe Shine Boy," color cartoon. Disney Digest of World News. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. 2:45, 6:10, 9:45. "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 1:05, 4:35, 8:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte, Farley Granger. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. "My Best Gal," Jane Withers. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton. 1:45, 7:50.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sisters. **Regent:** "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter, M. Lindsay. "Is Everybody Happy?" Ted Lewis.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Crime School," Humphrey Bogart. "Girls on Probation," Ronald Reagan, Jane Bryan. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "Klondike Kate." Continuous 2-11.

Brookline Village: "The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. "Swingtime Johnny."

Cleveland Circle: "The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "The Lodger," Merle Oberon, Laird Cregar. "Career Girl," Frances Langford. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. 2, 8.

University: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard, David Niven. 3, 6:25, 9:50. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell. "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haymes.

Codman Square: "The Lodger," Merle Oberon. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "The Lodger," Laird Cregor, Merle Oberon. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Old Acquaintance," 3:15, 9:05. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen. 8:30. Singing Contest.

Park: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern. "Swing Out the Blues."

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "North Star," Anne Baxter, Walter Huston. "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell. 2:30, 8:15. "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haymes. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 2:35, 6:40, 8:45.

Mystic: "Return of the Vampire," Bela Lugosi, Michael Duane. 2:15, 8:45. "Calling Dr. Death," Lon Chaney, Patricia Morrison. 3:40, 7, 9:55.

Orpheum: "Leather Burners," William Boyd. 2:10, 8:05. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 3:15, 9:10.

Strand: "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland. 3:10, 8:25. "Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

Maplewood: "Larceny with Music," Allan Jones, Kitty Carlisle. 2:02, 8:02. "The Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. 3:21, 9:21.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "The Heat's On," Mae West, Victor Moore. "Nearly Eighteen," Gale Storm.

Fellsway: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Larceny with Music."

MELROSE — Melrose: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. Selected Shorts.

NATICK—Colonial: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Swingtime Johnny," Andrew Sisters, Harriet Hilliard. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward.

NEWTON—Paramount: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern. "North Star," Walter Huston, Anne Baxter. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "The Return of the Vampire," Bela Lugosi. 2, 8.

Strand: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Pat O'Brien. "Weekend Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central and Ball Square: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Border Patrol," William Boyd.

Central: "Guadalcanal Diary," William Bendix, Preston Foster. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova, Dennis Day.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Campo: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. "This War Please," Betty Grable. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Avenger," Hugh Williams, Deborah Kerr. 2:05, 7:50. "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 3:30, 9:18.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Destination Tokyo," John Garfield, Cary Grant. "Henry Aldrich Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. "Foolight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.

Coolidge: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell, Victor Moore.

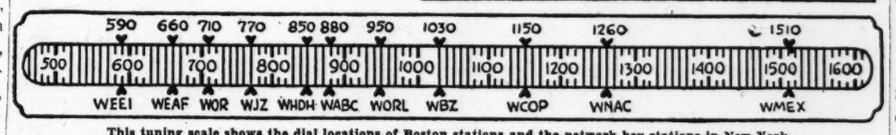
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Is Everybody Happy?" Ted Lewis, Nan Wynn.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news..	Mystery Melodies
3:15	'Caribbean' drama	Serenade to Spring	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Concert orchestra	Mystery Melodies
3:30	News; Snapshots..	State Dep of Education;	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party;	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"..	guest speaker; orch.	"Right to Happiness"..	Variety show; orch..	"Kick Conga"
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	"Juke Box Serenade"..	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Jo Wilverton's Or
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch..	Musical Roundup	Jo Wilverton's Orch. ..
4:30	Life to the Front..	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones; sketch.	Mystery Drama, with	Hal McIntyre's Orch..
4:45	Mayor Tobin	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Santos Ortega	J. Manning, troubador
5:00	'Follies'; Music; E.	Easy Rhythms	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Andy Kirk's Or.
5:15	Howe, m. c.	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews"; dr..	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:30	Arthur Godfrey	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk..	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight'; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	Comment News	Terry and the Pirates..	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Frank Fallon, sports ..
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	News Camera: Sn'pshots	Men Make the Navy ....
6:30	"Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Tax Talk; 'Whose War'	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch....	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	J. Nesbitt: Parade	WAVES' Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade; 'Terry's Tunes'	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	"Strings That Sing" ...	"Halls of Montezuma";	Irish-American Musical
7:45	'Easy Aces'; sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Marine Corps Series	Program
8:00	Sammy Kaye Show	Watch the World Go By	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	"This Is France"
8:15	Crosby-Tremayne,	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; News	Bartletts"; drama	garde; H Sosnick's Or	L. Romay; D. Rodney	Dr Hans Nathan: Music
9:00	F. Sinatra Show;	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Aaron
9:15	Lauritz Melchior.	Network program	guest: Cass Daley	"Believe It or Not"	Copland's "El Salon
9:30	Jack Carson Show;	Blue Barron's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy drama;	Mexico"
9:45	Franchot Tone	Dance Orch.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	"The Chinese Gong"	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news.	Local sports
10:15	Mozart's Music	"Top of the Evening"	Musical Knowledge	Sports Preview; A Ward	Local sports
10:30	Morton Gould's Or	"The Symphonette" M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Bobby Sherwood's Orch	Local sports
10:45	Alec Templeton	Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	Eddy Howard's Orch..	Artie Shaw's Orch.
11:30	Morris Fishbein ..	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	"War Labor"; talk	Dance Orch.; News ..	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock..	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Music; Weather	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock ..	News service	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Spike Jones' Orch.	Musical Clock	ship: religious program
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot ..	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Club.	Church in the Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	"Hannah"; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk.	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	Breakfast Club	'Modern Romances': dr.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Far & Near Tales	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time, recording
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River"; drama.	Lora Lawton; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Music for the Missus
10:15	American Stories..	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's program	"Helpmate"; drama	"Yankee Tune Factory";	"Goin' Shoppin' With
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Marie Mason"
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	Road of Life; sketch ..	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	Second Husband..	Breakfast Music: Inter.	Vic and Sade; sketch ..	New England Cupboard	John Kiley, organ
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	'Brave Tomorrow'; dr..	"Spotlight Revue"	"Music for You"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Ireene Wolcott; Talk	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news ..	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk..	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us" ...	News service	"Dude Ranch"; News.
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills; talk ...	"Musical Roundup"	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers; music	Marjorie Mills; talk ..	Hank Lawson's Music	Italian drama; music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Or.; vocalist....	Jack Berch's Boys	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news ..	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	'Victory Matinee'; Music	"Treasury Salute" ....
1:45	"The Goldbergs" ..	Fishermen's program	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Cedric Foster, news	"America Sings" ....
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	"Listen, Milady"	'The Guiding Light'; sk	News; Music Roundup..	Curtain Time
2:15	Dramatic sketch ..	Mystery Chef; food facts	'Today's Children'; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Curtain Time
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	"Ladies, Be Seated" ...	'Light of the World'; sk	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker ....
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	"Ladies, Be Seated" ...	"Melodies of Home"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	News service
3:00	"Marv Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news..	Mystery Melodies
3:15	Caribbean; Drama	Serenade to Spring	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Music in Variety	Mystery Melodies
3:30	News; Hollywood..	WAACS You Know	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry, Jamboree
3:45	'Help Wanted'; Int	Speaker; Orchestra	"Right to Happiness"..	Variety show; orch....	"Kick Conga"
4:00	Broadway Matinee	Popular Music Program	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Henry King's Or.
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Henry King's Orch.
4:30	Vets' Information.	Musical Poll of Hits ...	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Julia Sanderson Com-	Connee Boswell, songs
4:45	Interview; Date ...	Musical Poll of Hits ...	'Young Widder Brown'	ments: variety show	Lou Breese's Orch.
5:00	"Five O'Clock Folies"; E. Howe ..	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Bob Crosby's Or.
5:15	Follies; Music ..	"Dick Tracy"; sketch ..	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews"; sk.	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:30	American Women	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:45		'Captain Midnight'; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch ..	News service
6:00	'Page One'; News.	'Terry and the Pirates'	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15	CBS World News..	Newscast	Briggs & Saltman, piano	"Digest"; Snapshots ..	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Meet Mr. Jones'	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs ...	The World's Front Page	New Tax Regulations..
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Dinner Salon	Fred Warings' Orch....	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	J. Nesbitt: Parade	Dinner Salon	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	R. Salinger, news; Talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen"; dr....	The Symphonette, with	Bob Burns, "Arkansas	"Confidentially Yours",	Coast Guard Trio ....
7:45	"Mr. Keen."; dr....	M. Piastro, cond.	Traveler"; D. Reade..	Fred Lang, news	"The Singing Bees" ..
8:00	Suspense; Sonny	Watch the World Go By	Fanny Brice; F. Mor-	"Moods for Moderns" ..	Studio speaker
8:15	Tufts; Cat-Mouse	"Lum 'n' Abner"	gan; Hanley Stafford	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"The Aldrich Family,"	Rep. Jos. Martin: Con-	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Death Valley; News	'Should We Continue	starring Dickie Jones.	stitutional Government	Irish music
9:00	Major Bowes Ama-	Mass Bombing of En-	Music Hall: Bing Crosby	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Cho-
9:15	teur program	emy Cities?'	G Murphy; M Maxwell	"Believe It or Not" ..	pin Nocturnes
9:30	Dinah Shore Show:	Denny Beckner's Orch.	Joan Davis; J. Haley;	Treasure Hour of Song;	Classical Album: Cho-
9:45	guest, Dennis Day	Dance orchestra; dram.	show; Akim Tamiroff	Alfredo Antonini's Or.	pin Nocturnes
10:00	"The First Line"..	Raymond Gram Swing.	Abbott & Costello;	Henry Gladstone, news.	News service
10:15	U. S. Navy drama	Wm. Lang; Dance or.	guest: Alan Ladd	Biographical sketches..	Polish Information Dr.
10:30	Harry Cool; Lynn	'Stop or Go'; Quiz show;	March of Time: drama;	Del Courtney's Orch..	Andrews Sisters, songs
10:45	Gardner, songs	Joe E. Brown mc; guest	music; guest speakers	Parade; Music; Weather	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Glen Gray's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	"Music by Cugat"	Weather; Hum & Strum	'Brazil Presents'; Music	Dick Jurgens' Orch.
11:30	"Viva America";	Fishermen's program ..	Music of New World;	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Nestor M. Chavres	Dance orchestra; News	Appalachian Highlands	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Day's End; News

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News, VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English, XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Freedom Forum, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg.,

Full-Time Jobs for Women On Poultry, Dairy Farms

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Several full-time jobs for women on Massachusetts poultry and dairy farms are open right now, according to Mrs. Helen Smith, state director of the Women's Land Army.

Many dairy farmers are skeptical about the value of women workers, she says. In some cases, farmers who hired women last year found their milk houses, barns and poultry houses looking more spick and span than ever. Women proved quick and adept at such tasks as candling, grading and packing eggs, and operating pasteurizers and incubators. Each time a woman is assigned to one of these jobs, it is possible to shift a man to heavier work for which a woman is not fitted.

Mrs. Smith, who became Director of the WLA only a short time ago, has been visiting various parts of the State to find out firsthand what the labor situation on the Massachusetts farm front is.

Anyone who wishes to enroll in this vital war work on a full-time basis should get in touch with her at Massachusetts State College, Amherst. Those desiring to sign up on a part-time basis should give their names to the nearest County Agricultural Extension office and then stand by until they receive a call.

Junior League

Admission blanks for Provisional Members of the Boston Junior League must be in by April 15. In keeping with the general wartime policy of accelerating school and college courses, the League last year gave a concentrated Provisional Course in June instead of in the fall. This arrangement proved so satisfactory that it will be repeated this spring, thereby preparing the Provisionals for summer placements.

Recognizing that the best volunteer is the trained one and that the girl who goes to her job with a sense of her responsibility to the community makes the greater contribution, the Junior League aims, through its Provisional Course, to give each new member a broad view of the community, its problems, and their proposed solution.

In addition to the usual forms of service in social agencies and hospitals, special emphasis will be placed this year on work in day and summer camps to relieve personnel shortages; and on enrolment in the Women's Land Army. More than 20 members worked on farms last summer doing everything from weeding to working in dairies.

Greek Afternoon

Cretan dances by descendants of that island's ancient dancers will be a unique feature of tomorrow's Greek Afternoon at the International Institute. The girls who take part will wear authentic Cretan costumes, while several of the hostesses will wear dresses representing other sections of Greece. Sponsored by the Greek members of the Institute, the program also includes folk songs by Mme. Dionysius Alexandrakis and a talk on Greece by George Melanos, a young Greek instructor at Harvard who came to this country just before the outbreak of World War II. Mrs. Hector Peratsakis of Newton will introduce the speaker. Mrs. Basil Despotes of Belmont heads the committee.

Browning Society Recital

The Boston Browning Society will present Laura Hustable Porter, literary interpreter and pianist, in a recital of poems by both the Brownings, with musical accompaniment, tomorrow evening at 8:30 in the Charter Room of the New England Mutual Building. Mrs. Porter has agreed to give this recital, which will benefit the Society, because she shares with many of the members the conviction that the poetry of the Brownings has a timely message for our day.

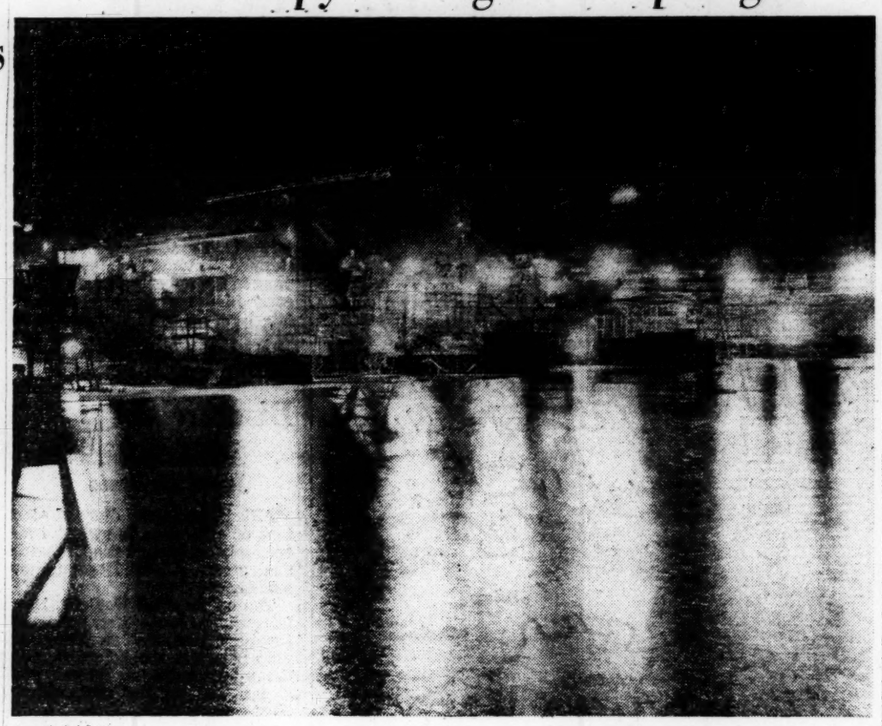
Mrs. Robert Dunning Chellis heads the entertainment committee for the evening. Other members are Dr. Earl Marlatt, President; Dr. Henry Hallam Saunderson, Mrs. Jerome Scheurer, Mrs. J. Giraud Chandler.

Thursday Programs

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—First of four Thursday lectures on "Toward World Order" by Walter M. Kotschnig of Smith College, in Perkins Hall, 10:30 a. m. This talk will deal with "Soviet Russia in War and Peace."

Newton Centre Woman's Club—Tea from 3 to 5:30 will open an exhibition of etchings and wood cuts by American and British artists which will continue at the Club's Gallery through April 14.

Maine Shipyards Again in Spotlight



Associated Press

Unauthorized Strikes Put South Portland Yard Back in News

Besides being lit up at night by the arcs of welders and floodlights, the New England Shipbuilding Corporation from time to time gets into the limelight through its labor questions. A year ago January the yard produced the biggest labor election ever held in New England, when 19,682 workers voted. The shipbuilding union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations won. Last December the rival American Federation of Labor put in a petition for a new election, but it was dismissed as premature. This week both factions indulged in minor walkouts. Groups of electricians, machinists, and stage-builders were reported out, but the management declared production of Liberty Ships had not been impaired. The total involved was small but increasing.

Fitzgerald Calls for Men Of Character

Need of men of good educational background and character in American political life was stressed by former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston yesterday in an address to the pupils of Boston Latin School.

"The postwar world will need men of educational background—brilliant minds—and the highest culture such as Latin School can produce," Mr. Fitzgerald told the assembled school. "Our boys will come back from the war crippled in every form and they must be taken care of. It is the elected public official who will frame the laws to meet the needs of the times," he declared.

"There should be more graduates from the Latin School in public life," Mr. Fitzgerald urged. "The history of Latin School, in all the heroic struggles since early days, has been of the foremost rank. Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock—these men were easily some of the outstanding ones in the early days. Later, there were Edward Everett Hale, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, and many others who glorified the history of this country."

"So many attacks have been made on men in public life—calling them politicians—that many men, who would otherwise have been a great success in public life, have hesitated to enter it," Mr. Fitzgerald stated.

He pointed out that it was political figures who fought for lesser work hours in Massachusetts factories and for improved welfare conditions.

New Hampshire Dairy Farms Look to Newfoundland for Help

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 29—Dairy farmers from Newfoundland may be imported to aid in solving the farm labor shortage in New Hampshire. This has been revealed by Kenneth E. Barraclough of the State Extension Service. Mr. Barraclough says that the two governments have agreed to plans under which Newfoundland farmers will take over on farms in this country.

If sufficient farm hands sign up in Newfoundland, New Hampshire may stand to get as many as a hundred. Those signing up agree to stay on the job for the duration. This will be welcome news to New Hampshire dairy farmers who have been suffering from a shortage and big shift of labor.

On arrival, the Newfoundland farm hands will undergo a special two weeks' course at the University of New Hampshire to acquaint them with the particular conditions in this State. State and county farm labor placement officials will handle the placement of the Newfoundland farm hands.

Vote Protested

Mayor Eugene Lemay of Nashua, defeated candidate for delegate to the Democratic National Convention from the first Congressional district, is seeking to have the vote in a number of communities tossed out on the grounds that the polls were kept open longer than the hours prescribed by law.

Mayor Lemay contends that the polls at Franklin and Berlin were kept open longer than the 3 to 8 p. m. hours mentioned in the State election laws for Presidential primaries. At Berlin voting for delegates was permitted during the hours of the municipal election which was held in that community the same day. The polls in two Franklin wards were opened two hours early following a conversation with the State's Attorney General Stephen Wheeler. By tossing out all of the votes cast in the two Franklin wards and in the City of Berlin, Mayor Lemay undoubtedly would be a delegate to the convention. As this would deprive those who voted between 3 and 8 of having thier votes count, it is likely that if any action is taken there will be a new election.

Vectograph Exhibit

The development of three-dimensional photography from the hand stereoscope of Victorian days to the vectographs used in today's aerial warfare is the subject of an unusual exhibition now being held at Dartmouth College for the benefit of Navy-12 trainees and other students. The exhibit presents the history of the stereoscope, its design evolution, evidences of its great vogue in the early part of this century, and its present use in vectograph. One room in the exhibit is devoted to a screen showing of modern three-dimensional pictures in color. For this, the audience is furnished with polarized spectacles. The polarized spectacles are used in viewing the vectographs.

Informal 'Hansel and Gretel' Planned by School of Opera

Depending on dramatic action and well-schooled voices for success rather than elaborate costumes and orchestral support, young operatic aspirants enrolled in the New England Conservatory of Music's Opera School will precent an intimate production of "Hansel and Gretel" by Humperdinck three times next week-end.

They will re-enact the old fairy tale on Friday evening, March 31, and Saturday afternoon and evening, April 1, in the Conservatory's Recital Hall. Piano accompaniment will be played by their Supervisor, Boris Goldovsky, who has emphasized to them the importance of singing so well and so dramatically that they need no conductor and a minimum of theatrical background.

Three different Hansels and Gretels will appear in the three scenes. Hansel will be portrayed by Olive Strickland, Eleanor Davis and Evelyn Mekelatos. Gretel will be played by Marjorie Duval, Nancy Trickey and Beatrice Ficaro. Others in the case are: Peter, a broom-maker, Earnest Eames; Gtrtrude, his wife, Carla Johnson; the Witch, Alice Lareau; the Sandman, Gloria Tromara, and Dewman, Jean Beaudry.

The young singers in the Opera School are compared by their director to baseball players in minor leagues, for he stresses the value of "minor leagues and sand-lot teams where we can develop talent to send to the big leagues."

These "sand-lot teams" can overcome one of the main obstacles to the wider production of opera, the expense of engaging high-salaried singers for the constant rehearsals required for effortless and convincing performances, in the opinion of Mr. Goldovsky.

"In opera schools we can train singers in such abundance that we can afford to put them on a weekly rehearsal basis," he said. "Then we will have a tremendous reservoir of good voices similar to that of the many fine orchestral players we now have. When we do we will be able to get musical results that have never been approached anywhere before, not even in Europe."

A renaissance of opera in the United States after the war is predicted by the young Russian-born supervisor, who came to Boston two years ago from Cleveland, where he headed the Opera Department of the Cleveland Institute of Music.

He forsees the establishment of many small experimental groups and opera schools where singers will be trained and given experience, while large companies will increase, undoubtedly with state support. In regard to the public endowment of opera, Mr. Goldovsky believes that people are coming to realize that this type of music, like schools and museums, rarely can be self-supporting. As institutions furthering the nation's culture, he feels they should be assisted by public funds.

Founded Two Years Ago

The Conservatory School of Opera, founded two years ago, is one of the latest steps in the efforts of Bostonians to make opera available to residents of the City. The efforts to build a local opera organization were first crystallized in 1901, when the first Opera School in connection with Conservatory was organized.

Staff members of the Conservatory were active in forming the Boston Opera Company which held its first performance in 1909 in the Opera House built for it, and which disbanded five seasons later at the outbreak of World War I.

The Boston Opera Association, formed in 1923 by prominent Bostonians, has brought high-ranking opera companies here yearly since that date, except for a two-year lapse from 1932 to 1934, and in 1943. In addition, the Conservatory students have presented operas or programs of scenes which have been appreciatively received throughout the years.

With the continued development of the Opera School and the opportunities forseen for musical productions after the war, Boston may contribute a great deal to the growth of great American opera.

'Hansel' Sings a High Note

Egan

Opera Student Rehearses With Coach

To judge from the expression of her auditor, Olive Strickland of Central Falls, R. I., is singing her high-note tone strictly on pitch. Miss Strickland is taking the part of "Hansel" in the production of Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel," to be given this coming week end by students of the New England Conservatory of Music's Opera School. Urging her to point her tone at the galleries is Boris Goldovsky, Supervisor of the School.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, and J8, woth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red token may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamp 30 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds, good indefinitely. Stamp No. 31 will become valid on April 1; no expiration date announced.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps F8, G8, H8, J8, and K8 will become valid April 1, will be good indefinitely.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each expire March 31. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for A book holders, March 31. Next inspection for B cars, June 30; for C cars, May 31.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Sergeant Who Spoke French Found Useful

War Activities in New England

Because Staff Sergeant Donat Bourgault of Lewiston, Maine, an aerial gunner in action over North Africa, knew his French his whole squadron was able to eat like kings.

Before he had completed his 40 missions in the top turret of a Marauder medium bomber, his ability to speak French came in handy in more ways than one.

"I was able to get eggs and fresh vegetables for our whole squadron," Sergeant Bourgault said yesterday at the AAF Redistribution Station in Atlantic City, where he is awaiting a new assignment.

"I also arranged dates with French girls for some of my friends. We held dances, with GI musicians furnishing the music. And we'd go to the beach on an occasional Sunday.

"The parents of the girls always went along, of course. That's a custom over there."

The Sergeant said that his French acquaintances in Tunisia always wanted to know about raids, especially raids on France.

"But I never told them anything," he declared, "although one time we bombed a French town only 18 miles from where relatives of mine live."

Two Subs Launched

The Sea Fox and the Sea Dog, two new submarines, were launched today at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Prior to the launching two veteran Navy submarine officers were decorated for heroism. Commander Louis D. McGregor, U. S. N. of Warrenton, Ga., received the Silver Star for gallantry as skipper of a submarine which damaged an auxiliary aircraft carrier and sank 5,000 tons of Japanese shipping in the Pacific. Lieut. (JG) Robert D. Rosmond, U. S. N. R., of Monroe, Wash., was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for heroism as Commander of a submarine credited with sinking or damaging more than 100,000 tons of Japanese shipping.

N. H. Legislature Shifts Primaries Date to July 11

CONCORD, N. H., March 29 (AP)—A special session of the New Hampshire Legislature approached adjournment today after passing unanimously a bill to shift the date of the State primaries from Sept. 12 to July 11 in order to expedite the shipping of service men's and women's ballots overseas before the Nov. 6 presidential election.

The bill was passed by both branches of the Legislature and then sent to Gov. Robert O. Blood.

The Legislature had only two bills left for consideration today.

Famous Authors At Jordan Lunch

Among the prominent authors to speak at the third Authors' Luncheon sponsored by Jordan Marsh Company tomorrow, at 12:45 in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, will be Pearl Buck, novelist and Nobel Prize winner, it has been announced by Mrs. Alexander Steinert.

Other speakers will be Rosemary Taylor, who wrote "Chicken Every Sunday," recounting adventures in an Arizona boarding house; Frederick Van de Water, well-known to New Englanders for his books on Vermont, "A Home in the Country" and "The Reluctant Republic" among others; Leigh White, Neiman Fellow at Harvard University, author of "The Long Balkan Night"; and I. V. Morris, whose novel "Liberty Street" relates the problems of a group of refugees who settle in a Latin-American capital.

Preceding the luncheon a reception to the guest speakers will take place in the ballroom foyer at 12 noon. Proceeds of the affair will benefit the American Foundation for the Blind.

Guard Aid Urged For Forest Fires

Members of the Massachusetts State Guard were urged today by Brig. Gen. William J. Keville, Adjutant General, to be ready to assist civilian authorities in fighting forest fires.

"Forest fire control," General Keville said in a circular to all State Guard companies, "is primarily the function and responsibility of the department of conservation, but it is the duty of all citizens of the Commonwealth to prevent loss of life and property. The season when forest fires can be expected is at hand."

General Keville said that many State Guard companies are badly in need of recruits because of the number of men who have been taken in the draft. Enlistment information, he said, is obtainable at all State armories or town halls.

CALL Curtis for LUMBER CHA. 0313 BOSTON

Converting Surplus Milk Into Dairy Products Urged

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

American civilians will be drinking up a large part of next winter's butter and cheese unless dairymen act at once to convert their present temporary surplus of fluid milk into such war-important dairy products as evaporated milk, powdered milk, cheese, and butter, warned Dr. Tom G. Stitts of the War Food Administration today.

The Chief of the WFA's Dairy and Poultry Branch spoke at the opening luncheon meeting of the two-day 10th annual meeting of the Association of New England Milk Dealers, Inc., at the Hotel Statler.

At the same time Dr. Stitts predicted that, "despite a record number of milk cows on farms, and despite a relatively favorable labor situation for agriculture, milk production may decline from 1,500,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 pounds—primarily because of the tight feed situation.

"For more than three years now," Dr. Stitts told the milk dealers, "we have been trying to gear milk production and distribution to the requirements of war. In the main, our efforts have been successful. Milk output last year—a year of much uncertainty so far as labor, feed, and prices were concerned—was 15,000,000,000 pounds greater than in the prewar years.

"American civilians got at least as much milk in its various forms last year as in the '35-'39 period, and their supply was reasonably constant each month; American servicemen were furnished with more milk per capita than any other soldiers in the world; and we also were able to help provide our allies with enough dairy products to enable them to maintain their strength in the factories and at the fronts," Dr. Stitts stated.

Looking ahead, Dr. Stitts emphasized that estimates of Government requirements for dairy products are subject to the shifts in the fortunes of war.

"At the present time," Dr. Stitts continued, "we anticipate that the Government can meet war needs with about the same quantity of Cheddar cheese as was purchased last year." Less butter will be needed because of reserves built up last year, but total Government purchases of milk powder must be increased, he added. More ice cream mix will be needed, as well as increased supplies of evaporated milk, he said.

"All this means, of course, that the greatest possible care must be taken to use all our milk, and use it wisely. By limiting the use of milk in ice cream, other-than-Cheddar cheeses, various dried milk products, and in fluid milk," Dr. Stitts pointed out, "the road is cleared for increased use of milk in cheese evaporated milk, butter, and milk powder."

Saville R. Davis, assistant to the Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, also spoke at the luncheon.

All officers of the Association were re-elected at this morning's business session. William M. Jackson was re-elected President; Harry A. Smith, Vice-President; Thomas C. Deary, Treasurer; Paul E. Cushman, Secretary; and James L. Woodsom, Executive Vice-President and Managing Director.

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Russian Forces Are Pressing Closer to Czech Frontier

Continued from Page 1

man-Russian demarcation line on the Polish Bug River.

In the southeastern part of Old Poland the Russians drove to within 40 miles of Czechoslovakia with the capture of Gvozdets, a district center of the Stanislav region only 11 miles northeast of Kolomea on the Cernauti-Lwow railway. That represented a 10-mile advance from Gorodenka, captured March 27.

Gvozdets is 40 miles northwest of Cernauti, Bukovina Capital in whose outskirts the Russians were reported fighting, and Soviet troops were pushing toward the Tatar Pass leading over the Carpathian Mountains into Czechoslovakia.

Northeast of Cernauti the converging Russians were only 15 miles from closing a sack on large enemy forces caught near Kamenets-Podolsk just above the Middle Dniester River. Linkovtsy, 15 miles southeast of Kamenets-Podolsk on the southern side of the river, fell to the Russians, said the bulletin recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Along the center of the Russian front the bulletin said the Russians seized Yasinovo, 20 miles southeast of besieged Balta; Lukanovka, 21 miles southwest of Pervomaisk, and Kamenny Most, 10 miles south of Pervomaisk.

Two hundred Hungarian officers and men "surrendered without putting up resistance" in the stroke which took Gvozdets in Old Poland, Moscow said, and large military supplies and railway freight cars were abandoned by the Germans who fled from Slobodka above Odessa.

The Soviet Government organ Izvestia called on Rumania and Bulgaria to join the "democratic countries" of the world and protect their sovereignty or face the alternative of German occupation and having their lands turned into gigantic battle grounds.

Thus it appeared the Soviet Union was giving Rumania a last chance to turn against the Germans before ordering an advance across the Pruth. There still was no indication the Russians have launched operations into Rumania.

A German communiqué, broadcast from Berlin, gave no support to an earlier Berlin Radio announcement that Russian troops had sought to storm Jassy below the Pruth River border of Rumania. The communiqué made no mention of actions below the Pruth. Frequently Berlin propaganda radiocasts go beyond the High Command's communiqués, which are more guarded in tone.

Sherman Tanks Play Through Soviet Mud

By the Associated Press

Moscow, March 29

American Sherman tanks are helping the Russians drive swiftly through the mud of Bessarabia and Southwest Russia.

A Russian tank officer who returned yesterday from the southern front said numerous Shermans were in operation and that they had proved excellent weapons in the deep mud. The Russians' own T-34 tanks, however, are far more numerous.

The officer said the first thing the Russians do with American Shermans or British tanks is to remove such things as map cases and portable cookers.

"We know where we are going," he said. "When we get hungry we can make a fire on the ground and cook in a can. We use the extra space for ammunition."

Black Sea:

Red Army Pushes Toward Odessa

Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Third Ukrainian Army pushed across the South Russian steppes from captured Nikolaev toward the great Black Sea port of Odessa.

The Russians were advancing on Odessa along a curving 175-mile front.

Spearheads of General Malinovsky's forces already were reported across the Bug estuary, driving along coastal roads that lead to Odessa, 75 miles to the west. Other columns were plunging south from bridgeheads 60 to 80 miles upstream, where, the Russians said, Domanevka and 40 other towns and villages fell to Soviet arms. Domanevka is 77 miles north of Odessa.

Nikolaev had been held by the Germans for 2½ years. It fell after some of the fiercest fighting of the present offensive.

The Russians were pushing down through approximately 9,000 square miles of steppe country still held by the Germans in the area above Odessa, but there were few natural barriers to delay their drive to that port and the shores of the Black Sea. On the west they captured Slobodka, junction point on the Pervomaisk-Balti and the Odessa-Lwow railways and then moved on to storm Voronkov, 113 miles northwest of Odessa. Numerous other towns south and east of Balti also fell before the Red Army advance, Moscow said.

Netherlands:

Germans Begin Flooding Lowlands

The Germans have started flooding lowlands in Holland, the Netherlands Information Bureau declared as part of a plan to combat the expected Allied invasion of Western Europe.

Moreover, except for one or two small towns, the island group known as South Holland and Zeeland Island have been evacuated preparatory to flooding, the Bureau said.

Inundation was reported to have started south of Helder in the Province of North Holland, in which Amsterdam is located. The flooding was said to be under way also in Beemster Polder—a drained area of about 8,000 acres some 13 miles north of Amsterdam—and in extreme Southwest Holland.

Evacuation of the civilian population as a preliminary to flooding the area in the vicinity of Amsterdam has been carried out in strips about 15 miles wide north and south of the city, the Information Bureau declared.

A strip from Rotterdam to the Zuider Zee also is being prepared for evacuation, the Bureau added.

In the extreme south, the district from Willemstad to Geetruidenburg was said to have been evacuated.

Air Over Europe:

U. S. Pilots Hunt For Luftwaffe

American Flying Fortresses plunged into Central Germany and Liberators pounded the Pas-de-Calais coastal area of France in the campaign described officially as "aimed primarily against the Luftwaffe on the ground and in the air."

More than 2,100 German planes fell to the guns of Britain-based American airmen in the past eight weeks, Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle announced shortly after 250 to 500 United States heavy bombers attacked four airdromes in France.

The commander of the United States 8th Air Force in Britain declared that more than 37,000 tons of bombs were rained down on Germany and occupied territory by the Americans since Feb. 1 and that 16 major aircraft or plane parts factories had been destroyed or severely damaged since Feb. 20.

These terrific blows, General Doolittle said, were delivered by an "invading force" of 170,000 men of the 8th and 9th Air Forces.

March 28 was the second straight day that the heavily-escorted heavy bombers encountered virtually no opposition. But again the fighters sought out Nazi planes on the ground, destroying 30, including many bombers, and damaging more than a score.

Italy:

Gurkhas Quit Hill Above Cassino

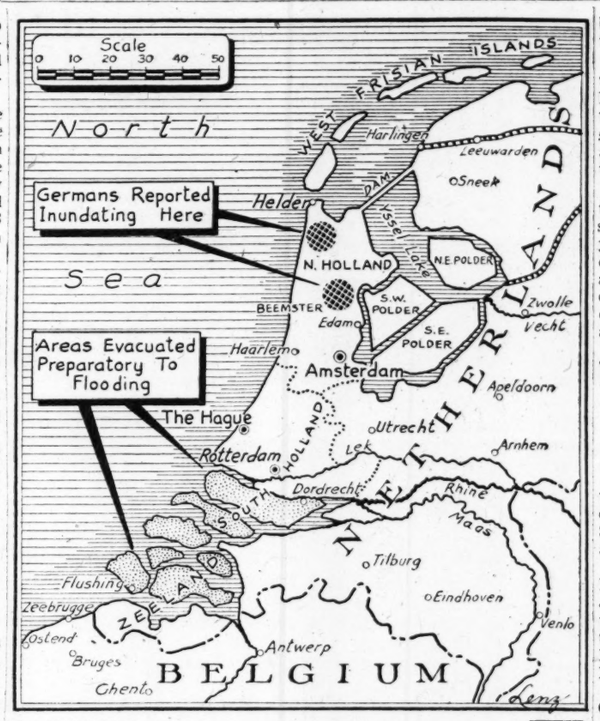
Indian Gurkha troops who had clung stubbornly to Hangman's Hill, an exposed knob just below the peak of Monastery Hill overlooking Cassino, have been withdrawn, headquarters disclosed, as violent artillery and mortar duels thundered in and around the town.

At the same time, Allied photographic interpreters reported that medium bombers had cut all rail lines from Northern Italy to the German front-line area.

Hangman's Hill had been occupied by the Gurkha troops for nearly two weeks, and could be fed and supplied sufficiently only by air. Withdrawal of New Zealanders from Hill 202 on the slopes of Monastery Hill also was disclosed.

The strategic importance of the two features was lost when the general offensive against Cassino failed to dislodge the Germans, it was explained.

This, plus the difficulties of removing the wounded and bringing air-borne supplies, made continued retention of the high ground valueless, headquarters officers said.



By a Staff Artist

Germans Inundate Dutch Territory

Germans began inundating Dutch territory some weeks ago, according to London reports. Inundations were reported to the north, while large blocks of population in the western islands were being evacuated preparatory to flooding, these reports say.

India:

Allies Down 24 Japanese Bombers

Allied fighter planes have smashed a big bomber thrust made in support of the Japanese invasion of India, downing 24 planes, but enemy ground forces are pressing hard northeast of Imphal and "our troops have taken up new positions," the Southeast Asia Command announced.

The Japanese invasion column in the Ukhrul area 32 miles northeast of Imphal in India is maintaining pressure despite "heavy casualties in these attacks," the communiqué from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters said.

Allied fighters including Warhawks fought a running battle, one of the greatest in this theater, over Northern Burma March 27 with the escorted Japanese bombers, knocking down 11 bombers and 13 fighters and probably bagging six others.

The Japanese, apparently aiming at the Chabau and Ledo areas of Upper Assam, were forced to turn back without dropping their bombs.

The Japanese have lost 133 planes, with 16 more probably destroyed and 41 damaged in the air and aground, in this theater between March 1 and March 28.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell announced that 5,423 Japanese troops had been killed in Northern Burma since last Oct. 26.

Admiral Mountbatten's communique also reported Japanese activity in the hilly jungle country 50 miles northeast of Imphal, but Allied troops drove the enemy back to the Chin Hill sfarther to the south.

Allied forces were also holding their positions on the Tamu-Palel Road leading to Lake Loktak, but the Japanese stubbornly are resisting attempts to clear them from a small block on the upper part of the Tiddim-Imphal Highway.

General Stilwell's American-trained Chinese troops who stormed the village of Hkawnglaw-yang in the upper Mogaung Valley early in the week were reported attacking Japanese positions south of the Khawnglaw River and east of the only motorable road in that area.

Sky High Commandos Fly Burma Air Taxis

By the Associated Press

American Air Force Headquarters, India-Burma Border, March 24 Delayed

An air taxi service over enemy territory from the Allied air invasion base inside Burma is being operated by Col. Philip G. Cochran's air commando flying sergeants, who pilot single-engined two-seater liaison planes.

Flying hundreds of miles daily to carry reinforcements, orders and plans and ammunition and other war materials to British troops on the march, they land with their cargoes then return with wounded men to main bases, where larger transports carry them on to India.

Bismarck Sea:

Allied Bombers Hit Japanese Bases

Allied bombers dumped 292 tons of explosives in swings over enemy bases around the Bismarck Sea areas, Allied Headquatrers announced.

The bombers hit Kavieng, New Ireland; Rabaul, New Britain; Japanese positions on Bougainville Island in the Solomons, and the prime bases at Wewak and Hansa Bay on the northeastern New Guinea coast.

Heaviest hit were the New Guinea coastal points, where Allied planes already have dumped around 2,500 tons of bombs so far this month, greatly reducing Japanese air and supply operations.

In the latest raids, 74 tons blasted the Wewak installations and 84 tons smashed the enemy gun positions at Hansa Bay. Rabaul, a daily target of Solomons-based planes, received 46 tons and other aircraft from the South Pacific hit Kavieng airdromes and defenses with 50 tons.

Yugoslavia:

Nazis Recapture Island of Rab

German troops have recaptured the Island of Rab off the Croatian coast about 30 miles south of Fiume, a communiqué radiocast from headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz acknowledged.

The bulletin gave no details of the fighting for Rab but declared the Nazis were marshaling large forces in the vicinity of Jablanica—which is situated directly opposite the island on the Croatian shore—for an offensive against Yugoslav Partisan troops.

Soviets' Swift Drive Laid To Gap in Nazi Defense

Continued from Page 1

point to the serious breakdown in what hitherto has been their strongest point—organization of transport and supply.

So far as can be determined on the basis of incomplete reports, the vast bulk of German forces seemed to succeed in extracting themssselves from the Red Army's grip; but they have had to leave behind them great quantities of their most valuable weapons and equipment, including particularly tanks, armored cars, and trucks, and heavy guns and rifles.

The importance of these heavy losses in weapons and war matériel is that today, because of the Anglo-American bombing offensive combined with the manpower shortage in the Reich, these supplies won't be easy to replace.

The Germans undoubtedly have certain reserves, but if their losses in matériel continue on anything like the scale of the past few weeks, the drain on reserves is bound to be keenly felt.

Furthermore, besides the serious loss to the Nazi armies of tanks, guns, and armored cars, it is regarded here as significant that Berlin's explanations of setbacks on the Russian front emphasiz the Soviet armies' superiority not only in equipment, but in numbers.

Germans Outnumbered

Apparently, despite the fact that Hitler is still supposed to have some 230 divisions on the Eastern Front, he is unable to throw into action at any one point forces which are a match even in size for the Russian troops.

Yesterday, for instance, a German radio commentator openly attributed Nazi reverses in the East to the fact that so many of their troops were pinned down in Italy and in Western Europe.

But this seems only a partial explanation of the overwhelming blows which the Soviet is now striking at the frontiers of Rumania and the approaches to Hungary.

The view in London is that Hitler's armies, outgeneraled, outmaneuvered, and outfought by the Russians, have been unable to recover from the disorganizing and demoralizing effect of the broad wedge which the Russians have driven between their armies still holding on desperately in the extreme south, and those now falling back toward Lwow and Poland.

There is the highest praise here for the brilliant supply work which the Red Army is now accomplishing in keeping up the pace of the Russian pursuit.

Peace for Rumania?

It is too soon to estimate the full effects of this new strategic development on the Balkan states themselves, notably Rumania and Bulgaria.

Contrary to earlier reports, it now appears that Hitler has not yet sent any large occupying forces into Rumania—apart, of course, from those who have undoubtedly entered it from the East in their retreat across the Pruth in front of the advancing Russians. Whether in these circumstances there is still a serious possibility of Rumania making a separate peace remains to be seen.

Certainly some Rumanian leaders would like to do so, but whether any effective move is practical at this late date is considered doubtful.

In Bulgaria likewise the Russian advance toward the Danube, in conjunction with Allied air raids on the country, have contributed to the growing desire of Bulgarians to get out of the war.

So far there are few concrete signs that the Bulgarians' present rulers are ready to take any drastic action. Already, however, there have been reports that guerrilla activities—in some cases directly linked with strong movements already under way in Yugoslavia and Greece—are starting up on a small scale in Rumania and Bulgaria.

Eden

Continued from Page 1

arrive at our common ends," Mr. Eden said, adding:

"But let us admit that, although all states are equal in status, they are not equal in power and consequently their duties must vary.

"When it comes to deciding action which only certain states by their military power are in a position to effectively take, we cannot simply count heads," he continued. "Great powers have, and must have, special responsibilities in the field of security. This does not mean there will be a dictatorship of the great powers; every free nation will have a responsibility for peace and its own contribution to it."

Mr. Eden also predicted that France would soon resume its place among the great powers and eventually share with them the responsibility for the preservation of peace. He pleaded for patience and perseverance in the job of "healing the scars of the German occupation."

Committee to Judge Union Jurisdiction

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—An agreement providing for settlement of union jurisdictional disputes in the building trades industry by the setting up of a joint American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations Committee was signed March 27 by officials of the two labor groups.

Described in union circles as "the greatest contribution to the nation's war effort since promulgation of Labor's no-strike pledge," the agreement will affect approximately 750,000 workers, including shipyard employees.

The Committee will be composed of five AFL and five CIO members. It will "undertake to resolve through mediation and voluntary means and procedures only those disputes, disagreements, or other problems which are voluntarily submitted for its action."

Application Widened Of Army Term 'G. I.'

POCATELLO, Idaho — The widely known Army term, "G. I.," has taken in considerable territory since World War I, says the Pocatello Air Base Bombardier, quoting Capt. Sam Silberman of Kelly Field, Texas.

Captain Silberman, a soldier for 33 years, is quoted as saying that in the previous war the letters meant "galvanized iron" and were stamped on such material as buckets, cans, tent hoods and other hardware.

The term, which now means "government issue" of everything, including haircuts, has been a part of the army since 1776, says Silberman.

'Memory Monday' Wanted

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The Senate passed today and sent to the House a bill setting aside the first Monday in each month as "Memory Monday" in commemoration of men and women who give their lives in the service of the nation in war.

U. S.-Britain Plan Teacher Training

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Men and women from now-occupied European countries may be brought to the United States and Great Britain for training as teachers in an initial step in post-war educational rehabilitation, Representative J. William Fulbright (D) of Arkansas said March 27.

"Most of the educational groups in Europe have been destroyed by the Nazis," said Mr. Fulbright, recently designated by Secretary of State Cordell Hull as head of a five-man delegation to confer in London with Allied ministers of education.

Great numbers of university professors and school teachers in Europe and their students have been eliminated by the Nazis, often being the first on the enemy's execution lists, Mr. Fulbright said.

Churchill Demands Vote of Confidence

Continued from Page 1

quarter of a century. So they voted against the Government.

Another vital constitutional matter is at stake. Is the Government making use of the war situation to curb the democratic powers of Parliament?

The Education Minister, Mr. Richard L. Butler, threatened resignation yesterday. But Commons would much regret any such outcome, as Mr. Butler is recognized to have done a first-class job in framing the greatest educational reform Britain has ever attempted.

The rigidity of Mr. Churchill's stand was in no doubt today when he stated in Commons, "It will not be possible for the Government to leave matters where they stood when the motion to report progress was accepted last night.

"At this very serious time in the progress of the war there must be no doubt or question of the support which the Government enjoy from the House of Commons. Accordingly we have decided as the first business of the next sitting day to resume the committee stage of the education bill and delete Clause 82 as amended entirely from the measure.

"This act of deletion will be regarded as a vote of confidence in the present Administration, and if the Government doesn't secure an adequate majority it will entail the usual constitutional consequences. Should the House agree to deletion of the clause the Government propose to move to reinstate the original clause without amendment on the report stage and treat its passage throughout as a matter of confidence."

There is some critical comment today on the small number of M. P.'s present for yesterday's crucial debate—233 out of a total membership of 615.

Socialist Emanuel Shinwell asked the Prime Minister today "whether he does not find it possible to distinguish between a deliberate vote of the House on a domestic issue and any lack of confidence by the House in the Government on general issues involved in the war effort?"

Mr. Churchill replied, "No, sir. It is really impossible to distinguish between votes on domestic policy and votes on general policy of the war."

This reply brought cheers from the Conservative benches and some cries of "Nonsense" from the Labor side of the House.

Party Lines Split

But the present revolt against the Government isn't by any means confined to Labor. The Tory Reform Committee, composed of younger progressive Conservatives, yesterday voted against the Government, as well as some Liberals and Independents.

The showdown on the educational bill marks another chapter in the new stirring of the political waters. Mr. Churchill sought to deal with this trend in his Sunday night radio talk.

His main concern then was to control the dynamic pressure that is pushing his Government around on postwar housing. But the same pressure is operating on all friends of social progress.

Mr. Churchill's plea was that Britain cannot be remodeled overnight—certainly not when every industry and practically every man and woman is strained to maximum effort to finish the war.

But the critics of Mr. Churchill and the government in the domestic field are showing an increasing determination to see that immediate war needs don't cause an unnecessary or overcautious brake on reconstruction, or, above all, that preconceived ideas or vested interests don't clog the wheels of progress.

Dies Committee Lists Guide To Communist Front Groups

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—In its report on the Congress of Industrial Organization Political Action Committee, the Dies Committee today proposed a catechism "for the guidance of the American people in detecting Communist-front organizations."

These questions would determine whether suspect organizations were guilty, said the Committee:

1. Does the organization have Communist Party members or those trusted by the Communist Party, in its posts of real power—on its executive board, as secretary, organizer, educational director, editor, office staff?

2. Are meetings of the organization addressed by Communists or their trusted agents? Does its publication include articles by such persons?

3. Does the organization follow the Communist Party line?

4. Does the organization cooperate with campaigns, activities, publications, of the Communist Party or other front organizations?

5. Is the address of the organization in the same building with other front organizations or within co-operating vicinity?

6. Does the organization cooperate with Communist-controlled unions?

7. Does the organization's official publication reflect the line of the Communist Party, publish articles by pro-Communists, advertise Communist activities, or those of other front organizations or of Communist vacation resorts?

8. Are questions injected into meetings or in official publications, which have more to do with the current policy of the Communist Party than with the professed purposes of the organization?

9. Are funds "kicked back" directly or indirectly to the Communist Party or to other front organizations?

10. Is printing done at a Communist printing house?

11. Does the organization use entertainers associated with pro-Communist organizations or entertainments?

12. Does the organization receive favorable publicity in the Communist press?

13. Is the organization uniformly loyal to the Soviet Union?

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How Allied Work Interlocks in Italy

The second of two articles analyzing the political and military complications of the situation in Allied occupied Italy is provided today by The Christian Science Monitor's military correspondent in the Mediterranean war zone.

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, March 29—The nearer you approach the front the closer is the control exercised by the Allied Military Government, which can be described as a spearhead of the Allied Control Commission. The latter operates under the guidance of the Allied Advisory Council whose members report to and from their Governments — American, British, Russian, and French Committee of National Liberation.

The Allied Control Commission states that, considering the great and complex problems which it and the A. M. G. have had to handle, things are now going quite well, and the increasing Italian war effort in the regions concerned reflects amelioration in the deplorable social and economic conditions left after elimination of the Fascist administration. There still is a vast amount to be done, however.

The Commission works in four major sections — administrative, economic, political, and executive. Actual orders and directives are issued by regional controllers and—in case of forward areas—to A. M. G. commanders.

It is planned that the zone where the A. M. G. is in control will be handed back progressively to the Royal Italian Government as the battle line moves north if the present experiment in the restoration of Southern Italy is accounted successful.

The personnel of the A. C. C. and the A. M. G. is composed of American and British officers working closely together as an integrated team in the same way as the Allied fighting forces do.

In areas whence A. M. G. controls have been so far removed a part of the A. M. G. personnel has been left behind in an advisory and supervisory instead of executive capacity.

It includes experts of various aspects of civic administration linked up with headquarters through subcommissions.

Fusion Necessary

The ultimate ideal is to hand back to Italian administration all areas behind the rear of boundaries of operational areas where the A. M. G. machine functions under Army commanders themselves, although on the technical and administrative side all personnel of the A. M. G. and A. C. C. is under the A. C. C. in Naples.

Experience has taught that Fusion is necessary in order for the A. M. G. to do the job properly while following up the armies. The static military situation has accentuated the need by giving A. M. G. outfits greater characteristics of permanency than it was intended that they should bear.

They need technical direction and assistance which is available now at A. C. C. headquarters, and co-ordination is now possible along the lines of uniform policy all the way from the front to the rearmost areas.

The personnel of the two organizations has to be largely interchangeable according to local needs and expanding proof of the Italian Administration's ability to discharge its task.

'The King's Italy'

Allied military, naval and air installations in what is now termed "the King's Italy" remain under Allied charge, of course, and Italians are adopting the lines laid down generally by the A. M. G. so the Allies could put the process of handing over administrative responsibility into reverse if necessary.

What worries critics of the Badoglio regime most is the fact that Italian officials under it are appointed, not elected.

But the A. C. C. is declared to be watching appointments closely to ensure against restoration or continuance of submerged Fascist influences.

A. C. C. policy progressively returning Italy to the Italians implements decisions of the Moscow Conference and conserves Allied manpower which would have prodigious demands made on it if control duties hadn't been delegated to the Italians to the greatest possible extent.

Representatives of the A. C. C. are in close liaison with the Italian Administration at various levels of authority and members of special subcommissions at operational centers of the Italian fighting services.

Two Main Conditions

The real authoritative voice in liberated Italy at the present time in short is that of the Allied Commander in Chief, Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, who announced the restoration of Italian territory to the Italian administration at the same time as the King issued his proclamation to the same effect.

In his words on that occasion on Feb. 10 "the transfer was recommended with the understanding that it should be subject to two conditions: that the administration, central and local, should be carried on by officials of proven faith and Allied sympathies and that the transfer should involve no commitment to the present administration after the fall of Rome." So far as the A. C. C. is concerned, that is where the matter stands.

General Wilson added: "The Italians must work out the future democratically, according to the will of the Italian people when that will can be adequately expressed. The Allied Control Commission will see that this is done. . . . At the same time it will see that opportunity is given to the people of Italy to develop their political activities in an atmosphere of fairness and freedom."

Until End of War

Critics of the Badoglio Government feel that their opportunities in this direction have been curtailed by the lessening of Allied control which is seen to give progressive political strength to the administrators now publicly identified by Premier Badoglio himself, with the reservation they are declared to have had in their minds since the outset of their indefinite tenure of office.

This is that all discussions and provisions regarding a future state organization be put off, not until the fall of Rome, but until the end of the war.

To preserve the balance of the picture, however, it is necessary to add that the critics' claim to speak with the voice of the people is as yet unsubstantiated and that, while the overwhelming majority of Italians one meets seem to favor the dethronement of the present King, they seem to favor continuance of the monarchy, and respect Premier Badoglio as an anti-Fascist military general and national character.

They realize that Allied approval of his administration is leading gradually to improvements in social and economic conditions. And this would seem the most powerful factor likely to affect their judgment as to the desirability of continuance of the present regime a long way into the discernible future.

British Place Curb On Civil Air Mail

By the Associated Press

London, March 29

Civil air mail service between Britain and countries in and near Continental Europe has been suspended for operational reasons.

Both civil and military air mail was suspended to Gibraltar. Other places affected included Portugal, Spain, the Azores, Switzerland, Cape Verde Islands, Madeira, Canary Islands, French and Spanish Morocco, Tangiers, Algeria, Tunisia, and Corsica.

Air-mail service to prisoners of war and internees in Europe also was suspended except to Sweden.

Stephen B. Leacock

TORONTO, March 29 (AP)—Stephen Butler Leacock, Canadian economist and humorist, who passed on last night, was well known for his serious volumes on economics and history, but it was the cheerful nonsense in such books as "Literary Lapses" and "Behind the Beyond" for which he was famous.

Mr. Leacock was noted also as a speaker, and had traveled extensively on lecture tours. In 1938 he won the Tweedsmuir Prize for his book, "My Discovery of the West." His first book, "Elements of Political Science," was published in 1906, and from that time on he wrote more than 40 books and many articles and essays on subjects ranging from economic material to biography and history.

He was born in Swanmoor, Hants, England, and accompanied his family to Ontario at the age of six. He attended Upper Canada College, Toronto, for several years where he spent some time on the staff. He was graduated from the University of Toronto in 1891, and was granted his Doctorate of Philosophy at University of Chicago in 1903.

The same year, he joined the economics staff of McGill University in Montreal, and later became head of that department. He was long on the staff of McGill, retiring under age-limit provisions in August, 1936.

At the banquet on the occasion of his retirement in 1936 he gave his last lecture to his students, which he entitled "Paradise Lost." The paradise lost was not Milton's, he explained, "but yours and mine and that of all who find their time at college has run out."

'Boots' Enemy Around

Associated Press

Credits Air Success to Football Training

Maj. Frank J. Collins of Breckenridge, Texas, points to his high boots during an interview in New York City, in which he credited his air success to football training and discipline. A former Texas Wesleyan football player, Major Collins is credited with shooting down nine enemy fighter planes and sinking a German cruiser in 82 missions over enemy territory. He wears the DFC, Silver Star, Air Medal, and Clusters.

Dies Report Charges C. I. O. Plans to Subvert Congress

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee was assailed by the House Committee investigating un-American activities today as representing "in its main outlines a subversive Communist campaign to subvert the Congress of the United States to its totalitarian program."

In a 200-page report bristling with criticism of the C. I. O. group and many of its leaders, the Committee headed by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, asserted that in the coming elections the "Communists will throw their entire weight into the C. I. O. Political Action Committee."

"Their political leader will be, in effect, Sidney Hillman instead of Earl Browder," the Dies Committee said. "They will attempt by stealth and subterfuge to do through the Political Action Committee what they have failed to do when functioning as a political party under their own name, . . . to gain political leadership over millions of voters."

Whole Chapter on Hillman

To Mr. Hillman, Chairman of the Political Action Committee and head of one of the C. I. O.'s most powerful unions, the report devoted an entire chapter. Also singled out for separate chapters were Lee Pressman, C. I. O. general counsel; Harry Bridges, head of the C. I. O. International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union of America, and other C. I. O. and Political Action officials.

The Dies Committee emphasized that it did not "allege that Sidney Hillman isa Communist or a Communist sympathizer," but said, "there have been times when Hillman clearly deemed it expedient to collaborate with Communists for the attaining of his own political objectives."

Mr. Pressman's "associations with Communist-front organizations have been numerous," the report commented, and "numerous witnesses have testified to Bridges' affiliation with the Communist Party of the United States."

Toed Line for Years

Of Mr. Curran, the Committee had this to say: "The National Maritime Union of America, under Mr. Curran's leadership and domination, has toed the Communist Party line through all its changes in recent years."

The Committee emphasized that it did not "challenge for one moment the right of organized labor to engage in political campaigns within the limits of the statutes which govern such activity," nor did it intend to criticize "the legitimate activities of organized labor."

By Mr. Hillman's own admission, the report said, the Political Action Committee expects to raise and spend $2,000,000 in this year's elections, with C. I. O. unions—a majority of which it said "have an entrenched Communist leadership"—contributing a large part of the total.

Many C. I. O. members, it charged, will be coerced into contributing to "this Hillman-Communist conspiracy" whose major objective "is to discredit the Congress" and the method of obtaining contributions "is a piece of tyrannical taxation" on workers.

Passes Lightly Over Murray

Only passing reference was made in the lengthy report to Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, the Committee commenting that "although Murray and Hillman may allege that it was a mere coincidence that their organization so completely conformed to the one whose pattern had been drawn by the Communists . . . they cannot deny the presence of well-known Communists in the ranks of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee. . . ."

The Committee listed these C. I. O. unions as ones in which "Communist leadership is strongly entrenched": American Communications Association; International Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians; International Fur and Leather Workers Union; International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; International Union of Fishermen and Allied Workers of America; International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; International Woodworkers of America; Marine Cooks and Stewards Association of the Pacific Coast; National Maritime Union of America; State, County and Municipal Workers of America; Transport Workers Union of America; United Cannery, Agriculture, Packing and Allied Workers of America; United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America; United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers of America; United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers of America; United Office and Professional Workers of America; United Shoe Workers of America; United Stone and Allied Products Workers of America.

Bobby Pins? Plentiful If One Knows the Cache

BETHANY, Mo.—Another reason those vital-to-women and hard-to-get bobby pins are hard to find: Hershie Goodwin, interior decorator, found almost a gallon of them behind the baseboards of a one-time beauty parlor that he was painting.

Air Control Supported in Antipodes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, March 28—Evidence accumulates here of growing support for the Australian-New Zealand plan for international control of air trunk lines after the war.

Prime Minister John Curtin himself went on record on March 20 with the statement that he noticed increasing favor for the plan in other countries.

It may have been pure coincidence, but political observers have attached significance to the fact that Mr. Curtin commented in this fashion on the heels of the conference with the British Overseas Airways Chairman, Viscount Knollys, who is visiting Australia to look at Qantas Empire Airways [Australian branch of British Overseas Airways], and presumably to prepare the ground for the future in talks with Mr. Curtain and Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford.

There is nothing very definite on paper here yet as regards international control. Australia has merely suggested the principle on which it is most hopeful of getting full support from all units of the Empire when Mr. Curtin meets other Prime Ministers at the London conference next May.

It is hoped, thereafter, to get a full understanding with the United Nations.

Supported by Canada

Air Minister Drakeford already has affirmed that if proposals for international air control collapse, Australia would be willing that a British Commonwealth of Nations control be set up to handle inter-Empire services.

Canada came out this week as supporter of the Australian-New Zealand plan. The Canadian High Commissioner here gave the press the text of a message he received from his Government in which it was stated:

"On international aviation policy, Canada's interest lies in a liberal course of co-operation with other nations. Canada will support such proposals as will result in establishment of an international air transport authority with full powers to meet the needs of the peoples of the world for efficient and economic air transport."

The Australian press declares that international control, as distinct from Empire control, is essential to future world peace. This argument is based on the belief that an international authority, by supervising development, would be able to ensure that each country's production of allegedly peaceful aircraft is in strict accordance with its proved commercial needs.

War and Peace Needs

It is pointed out in this connection that the distinction between civil and war aircraft is an extremely fine one, often impossible to define with any certainty, and that it was by taking advantage of this that the German Luftwaffe was built up under the guise of commercial enterprise.

The Sydney Herald points out, "War has forced the pace both in the design and production of aircraft and in drawing about the globe a great air-lines network to further United Nations operations.

"These we can convert after the war into a new and powerful instrument for peace, but if we fail to grasp the opportunity for competition in air lines, exploitation can all too easily lead to fresh strife."

Press here is also pointing out that the conflict between state-subsidized shipping lines before the war, with its resultant wasteful duplication, mounting costs, and ever-increased drain on national treasuries, should be a warning of the inefficiency and ruinous charge on taxpayers which results from uncontrolled competition in the air.

History shows that it isn't easy to educate some sections of big business to look beyond immediate profits. Behind the Australian-New Zealand advocacy of international control can be read appreciation of this fact and need for ensuring that controls be instituted where exhortation has failed.

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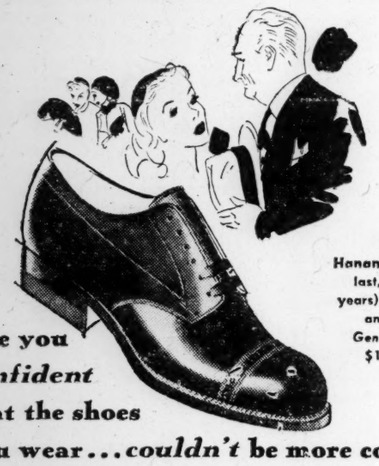

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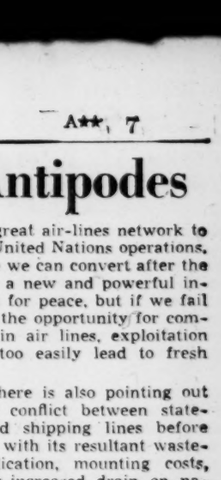

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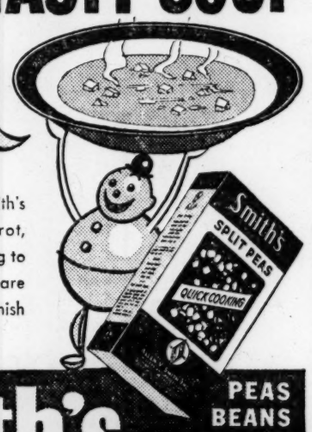

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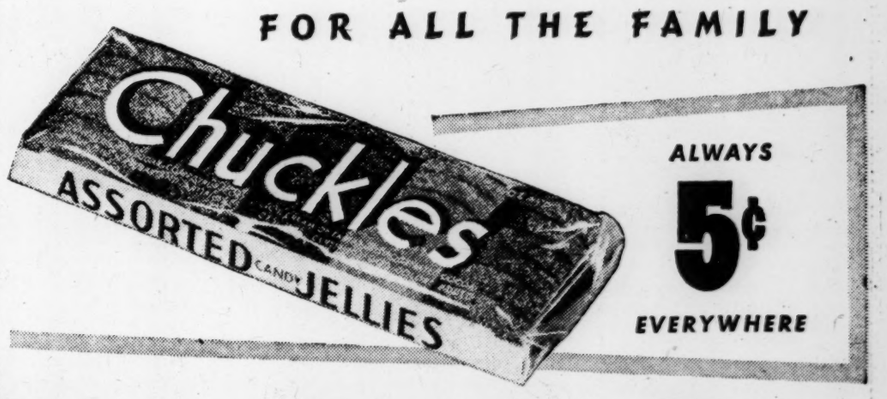

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For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

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HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.
HI DIDDLE DIDDLE—Farce with music about delayed honeymoon.—Frothy.—M. Y.
HIGHER AND HIGHER—Musical farce about transformation of skullery maid into debutante. Passable fun and Frank Sinatra.—M. Y. C.
HI YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.
HI 'YA SAILOR—Thin musical with night-club background.—M. Y.

Rita Hayworth
In the Technicolor 'Cover Girl'

HIS BUTLER'S SISTER—Musical that contains much fun and exceptional singing episode.—M. Y. C.
HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.
HITLER'S MADMAN—Overdone melodrama about destruction of Lidice.—M. Y.
HOLY MATRIMONY—Amusing fable about famous painter who wished to live peaceful life.—M. Y. C.
HOOSIER HOLIDAY—Musical with Hoosier Hot Shots and other radio talent.—M. Y. C.
HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters style of warbling.—M. Y. C.
HOSTAGES—Melodrama about Prague people held so Nazi leader can steal coal concession. Somber and well acted.—M. Y.
I DOOD IT—Red Skelton musical in which he has full scope for his antics.—M. Y. C.
IN OLD OKLAHOMA—Story about competition for oil in early years of century. Canyon fire and wagon train race across prairie provide spectacular finish.—M. Y. C.
IN OUR TIME—Topical melodrama romance about Polish nobleman and English girl.—M. Y.
IRON MAJOR—Biographical film tracing career of Maj. Frank Cavanaugh as football coach and as officer in World War I.—M. Y.
IS EVERYBODY HAPPY—Fair musical about Ted Lewis. Many familiar songs.—M. Y. C.
IT HAPPENED TOMORROW—Ingenious comedy-drama based on supposition that reporter has access to tomorrow's newspaper.—M. Y.
HAPPY LAND—Tender small-town drama about folks at home while boys are fighting.—M. Y. C.
JACK LONDON—Episodic biography emphasizing author's warnings against Japan.—M. Y.
JANE EYRE—Charlotte Bronte's novel filmed again as gloomy but strong melodrama.—M. Y.
JEANNIE—British Cinderella tale about farm drudge who spends small inheritance on trip to prewar Vienna, and ends by marrying Yorkshire salesman. Light amusement.—M. Y. C.
JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.
JOHNNY COME LATELY—Roving reporter befriends woman publisher and mixes in small-town politics with good melodramatic results.—M. Y.
JUNIOR ARMY—Freddie Bartholomew and the Dead End kids unmask Nazi agent.—M. Y. C.
KANSAN—Expected Western ingredients.—M. Y. C.
KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.
KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.
KID RIDES AGAIN—Billy the Kid, framed for a crime he didn't commit, rounds up gang. Routine Western.—M. Y.
KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.
KLONDIKE KATE—Tough melodrama of gold rush days, with most of action in dance halls.—M.
LAD FROM OUR TOWN—Russian wartime romance of tank officer and concert singer.—M. Y.
LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.
LADY GANGSTER—Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.
LADY IN THE DARK—Uneasy fashion editor unburdens herself to psychiatrist, with dreams in Technicolor, and decides to marry youth who has courted her in sophisticated fashion.—M. Y.
LADY TAKES A CHANCE—Girl tenderfoot encounters untamed cowboy and hog-ties him after farcical adventures.—M. Y. C.
LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter.—M. Y. C.
LARCENY WITH MUSIC—Singer's manager saves night club from bankruptcy by popularizing his musical numbers. Program filler.—M. Y.
LASSIE COME HOME—Touching story of collie who refused to be separated from family with which she grew up.—M. Y. C.
LAST WILL OF DR. MABUSE—Well-made but morbid mystery story, a study of criminal insanity, with excursions into hypnotism, ghosts and "transmigration of souls."—M.
LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.
LET'S FACE IT—Passable musical about soldiers and flighty married couples.—M. Y.
LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.
LIFEBOAT—Eight persons afloat with captain of submarine that sank their ship. Sardonic melodrama deftly directed.—M. Y.
LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS—Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.
LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.
LONE STAR TRAIL—Entertaining, if routine, western mixing thrills with comedy.—M. Y. C.
LOST ANGEL—Child under intensive training designed to make her genius enters on normal girlhood under guidance of reporter.—M. Y. C.
MADAME CURIE—Impressive biography of discoverers of radium, told in terms of romance.—M. Y. C.
MAN FROM MUSIC MOUNTAIN—Roy Rogers and Trigger end feud between cattlemen and sheep raisers. Cheerful songs and much handsome mountain scenery.—M. Y. C.
MAN FROM SKELTON UNDER—Australian boxing manager in none-too-pleasant melodramatic story about supposed brother and sister who turn out to be not related. War and prize fight scenes.—M.
MAN FROM RIO GRANDE—Conventional western that has modern skating show for novel interlude.—M. Y. C.
MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem of Lermontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M.
MINESWEEPER—Passable melodrama about Navy men who clear ship lanes for convoys.—M. Y.
MIRACLE OF MORGAN'S CREEK—Aftermath of girl's marriage while tipsy to unidentified soldier, dubiously handled as subject for uproarious farce.—M.
MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.
MOONLIGHT IN VERMONT—Passable musical about farm girl who makes good in theater.—M. Y. C.
MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.
MURDER ON THE WATERFRONT—Class B mystery with clues and spies at every turn.—M. Y.
MYSTERY BROADCAST—Conventional mystery story in radio studio setting. Good cast.—M. Y.
NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.
NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.
NINE GIRLS—Fair murder mystery melodrama with girls' school as scene.—M. Y.
NO GREATER LOVE—Russian picture with dubbed English dialogue, depicting mother's revenge against Nazis. War in raw.—M.
NOBODY'S DARLING—Fair comedy about home life of pair of screen players and daughter.—M. Y. C.
NONE SHALL ESCAPE—Postwar trial in Poland used to introduce account of Nazi's career of brutality and to indicate some of outrages committed. Firm material, able acting.—M. Y.
NORTH STAR—Deeply moving drama of destruction of Russian village by Nazis, and heroic survival of many of the peasants.—M. Y.
NORWAY REPLIES—Documentary of war, strong in ocean scenes and flight training.—M. Y.
NORTHERN PURSUIT—The Mounties defeat Nazi plot in good romantic melodrama.—M. Y.
NEVER A DULL MOMENT—Ritz Brothers are mistaken for gangsters when they hire out as vaudeville performers in night club.—M. Y.
NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.
MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.
MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.
MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.
MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.
MY KINGDOM FOR A COOK—Testy British author starts feud in New England town when he tries
MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.
MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y.
NO TIME FOR LOVE—Romance of girl photographer and tunnel digger. Big scene when she proves value of his invention.—M. Y. C.
O, MY DARLING CLEMENTINE—Passable comedy about radio entertainers.—M. Y. C.
OLD ACQUAINTANCE—High-colored romance of two women novelists leaving them at the end to comfort each other in their loneliness.—M. Y.
OVERLAND MAIL ROBBERY—Miscreants brought to justice in two-fisted fashion.—M. Y. C.
PARDON MY GUN—Passable western. Engineer proves girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.
PARIS AFTER DARK—Melodrama of French underground, showing how released prisoner struck a blow for France.—M. Y.
PASSAGE TO MARSEILLE—Convicts escape and join Free French in well-acted melodrama.—M. Y.
PASSPORT TO SUEZ—Lone Wolf unjustly suspected in lively melodrama.—M. Y.
PETTICOAT LARCENY—Girl star of radio seeks local color among crooks and reforms them in a melodrama for the family and juvenile trade.—M. Y. C.
PHANTOM LADY—Murder mystery with guilty man building suspicions against friend.—M.
PISTOL PACKIN' MAMA—Melodramatic story of Western gambling queen.—M. Y.
POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.
PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.
PRINCESS O'ROURKE—Romance of titled European girl and American flier.—M. Y.
PRESENTING LILY MARS—Backstage musical, with Judy Garland as country girl determined to act. Romantic and spectacular.—M. Y. C.
PHANTOM OF THE OPERA—Familiar chiller—filmed in Technicolor with care for musical values. Several horrible scenes.—M. Y.
PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.
PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.
PRIDE OF THE PLAINS—Black market villains, who sought to round up wild horses for meat, foiled in serviceable Western.—M. Y. C.
PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.
PURPLE HEART—Poignant conjectural report of tortures endured by American fliers brought down in Tokyo raid, and their "trial."—M. Y.
PURPLE V—Passable low-priced prison melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.
QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.
RACKET MAN—Drafted gangster puts finger on former associates in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.
RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.
REDHEAD FROM MANHATTAN—Class B musical that gives Lupe Velez a dual role.—M. Y. C.
REPORT FROM THE ALEUTIANS—Technicolor documentary showing how U. S. forces are preparing to bomb Japanese out of Kiska. Handsome, instructive, inspiring.—M. Y. C.
RIDING HIGH—Ex-burlesque actress puts on show at dude ranch. Fair music.—M. Y.
RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.
ROOKIES IN BURMA—Clowning may be hard on those who read Far East dispatches.—M.
SALUTE TO THE MARINES—Retired Marine leads delaying action. Lively melodrama.—M. Y.
SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.
SARONG GIRL—Night club-crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.
SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.
SAHARA—Skipper of Yankee tank fights melodramatic delaying action. Film exemplifies understanding among men of United Nations.—M. Y.
SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.
SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.
SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.
SEE HERE, PRIVATE HARGROVE—Amusing adventures with romantic interludes.—M. Y. C.
SHERLOCK HOLMES FACES DEATH—All usual trappings of creepy melodrama.—M. Y.
SHE'S FOR ME.—Thin musical with cabaret background and pleasant incidental specialties.—M. Y.
SHINE ON HARVEST MOON—Entertaining and, for the most part, tasteful musical based on vaudeville career of Nora Bayes.—M. Y. C.
SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.
SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.
SILVER CITY RAIDERS—Fast action western with cowboys defeating landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.
SILVER FLEET—Sabotage in Netherlands, acted neatly in exciting British melodrama.—M. Y.
SILVER SPURS—Roy Rogers solves a murder mystery in which he is falsely accused.—M. Y. C.
SING A JINGLE—Allan Jones' good baritone lifts musical above level of routine romance.—M. Y. C.
SLEEPY LAGOON—Girl singer bests racketeers in passable melodrama.—M. Y. C.
SONG OF TEXAS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots way through lively western.—M. Y. C.
SONG OF RUSSIA—American conductor goes to Russia to lead orchestras in tribute to Tchaikovsky, and marries Russian girl pianist. "Good Neighbor" romance strong in musical interest.—M. Y. C.
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.
SONG OF BERNADETTE—Legend of Lourdes told in atmosphere of ecclesiastical belief and ritual.—M. Y.
SPIDER WOMAN—Sherlock Holmes solves another series of murders in so-so programmer.—M. Y.
STANDING ROOM ONLY—Farce about overcrowded Washington.—M. Y. C.
SONG OF BERNADETTE—Legend of Lourdes told in atmosphere of ecclesiastical belief and ritual.—M. Y.
SO THIS IS WASHINGTON—Lum and Abner make good with synthetic invention. Radio listeners will be specially pleased.—M. Y. C.
SWING FEVER—Slapstick musical about band leader's efforts to dispose of serious composition. Good singers, but hypnotic gag pulls film's quality down.—M. Y.
SWING-SHIFT MAZIE—Long-suffering war worker finally turns against incorrigible girl cheat. Strong, unedifying melodramatic romance.—M. Y.
TENDER COMRADE—Long and often sad, but always strong, story of four women waiting for husbands to come back from war.—M. Y.
TEXAS KID—Staple ingredients of routine western, in which outlaws are run to earth.—M. Y. C.
THE IMPOSTER—Jean Gabin in strong performance as murderer who assumes new identity and does heroic service. Fair melodrama.—M. Y.
THE LODGER—Well-produced shocker based on London Jack-the-Ripper cases of long ago.—M.
THE SULLIVANS—Story of family life centering around five boys who heroically served their country.—M. Y.
THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT A SOLDIER—How officers are made of men from Army Services. Incidental melodramatic trimmings.—M. Y.
THREE RUSSIAN GIRLS—American flier's romance with Russian nurse, against background of Russian fighting.—M. Y.
THIS IS THE ARMY—Spectacular musical comedy version of stage revue, with original cast of 350 soldiers, and others for handsome, stirring patriotic entertainment.—M. Y. C.
THIS IS THE LIFE—Youthful romance, with jitterbug and night club interludes; several operatic songs well sung.—M. Y. C.
THOUSANDS CHEER—Parade of stars with same show done in Technicolor, three hands, and circus act. Good light entertainment.—M. Y. C.
UNINVITED—Fair ghost story.—M. Y.
UP IN ARMS—Danny Kaye makes film debut with fine effect in Technicolor musical with war background.—M. Y. C.
VOICE IN THE WIND—Czech pianist, persecuted by Nazis, perishes in exile when on verge of reunion with wife. Happiness before invasion shown in romantic-musical flashbacks.—M. Y.
WEEK-END PASS—Shipyard worker's chivalry backfires in farcical romance.—M. Y.
WESTWARD BOUND—Routine Western involving cowboys who thwart landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.
WHAT A WOMAN—Woman talent agent makes movie glamour boy out of college professor.—M. Y. C.
WHISTLING IN BROOKLYN—Radio detective rounds up crooks after much slapstick in baseball park.—M. Y. C.
WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Sea stuff with war incidents for topicality.—M. Y. C.
WOMAN OF THE TOWN—Story of marshal of Dodge City and the dance hall girl who fell in love with him.—M. Y.
WOMEN IN BONDAGE—Painful melodrama about inhuman practices, attributed to Nazis, for forcing women to serve state.—M.

Recent Releases

COVER GIRL—Elaborate Technicolor musical, with first-rate dancing, smart songs, and handsome photography in a familiar type of backstage story.—M. Y. C.
FALCON OUT WEST—Formula murder mystery for double bills.—M. Y.
HAT CHECK HONEY—Light-weight program musical.—M. Y. C.
HI, GOOD LOOKIN'—Double-bill-supporting musical about Hollywood radio business.—M. Y. C.
LADIES COURAGEOUS—Exploits of Women's Auxiliary Ferry Squadron in melodrama that heavily accents personal problems of some of the women pilots without quite obscuring heroism of their contributions to the war effort.—M. Y.
ROSIE THE RIVETER—Program musical farce about two girls who occupy a room nights that is shared by two men during the day, in the fashion of the old farce "Cox and Box."—M. Y. C.
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY—Opera-bouffe version of Peter Stuyvesant's stewardship of the colony of New Amsterdam. Good singing by Nelson Eddy.—M. Y. C.
MY BEST GAL—Stage aspirant who gets chance at last, in a story that breaks into song and dance under the slightest provocation.—M. Y. C.
RATIONING—Mildly amusing feud between rural storekeeper and town postmistress.—M. Y. C.
TUNISIAN VICTORY—Strategy of campaign against Germans in North Africa set forth with clarity in well-regulated newsreel clips and animated maps.—M. Y.

Four Initiative Proposals Face Colorado Voters in Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Colorado voters, who had what many of them considered a blessed respite from initiated proposals on the 1942 ballot, will have to vote on four this coming autumn, in the midst of the din and confusion of a presidential and state election.

The four proposals to be submitted to popular vote are:

1. To insure full $45-a-month old-age pensions by drawing upon the State's general fund, if the pension fund fails to provide enough money.

2. To give the Assembly the right to bar aliens from owning realty in Colorado, a proposal which the Assembly recently refused to put on the ballot. It is aimed at Japanese.

3. To compel the Civil Service Commission to give preference, for State employment, to war veterans or their widows.

Women on Jury

4. To make women eligible for jury service. They are not eligible under the present Constitution, and when the proposal was put on the ballot four years ago, the voters turned it down.

This former proposal was by the Assembly, as is the current one.

The attempt to obtain cash from the general fund to pay pensions is characterized by leaders of the Annuity League, the pensioners' organization, as a hedge against possible postwar conditions.

There is no need for it now. For the first extended time since the so-called $45-a-month old-age pension amendment went into effect in 1937, the fund is steadily paying the maximum $45 pension—minus private income—to all pensioners, and appears able to do so indefinitely.

This is because the State's 2 per cent sales tax and the liquor taxes and license fees—85 per cent of each goes to the pension fund—have increased, instead of decreasing, during the war period.

However, the pensioners foresee a day when these sources again will fail to provide enough cash to pay full pensions, and their amendment would guarantee against this by providing that the state general fund must keep up the pensions.

The Assembly refused to submit to the people the amendment permitting it to bar aliens from realty ownership, after a very hot fight at a special session called for the purpose by Gov. John C. Vivian.

The sponsors thereupon took the alternative course of getting signatures on popular petitions, and secured about 35,000 as against a needed number of 26,943.

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Draft-Dewey Boom Gains in Wisconsin

Continued from Page 1

generated for him when he won against Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan four years ago, is obviously weakened by the absence of the Governor himself, who is an effective public speaker but whose silence enables his opponents to charge that Mr. Dewey is trying to get the nomination without frankly declaring himself on the issues.

Despite the Governor's disavowal of all efforts in his behalf, this group in Wisconsin is laboring strenuously day and night to begin a "draft" movement which it hopes will be irresistible.

The Dewey camp has established no formal campaign headquarters. To find out what the busy Deweyites are doing, a correspondent is directed to a small, antiquated, rambling office building in downtown Milwaukee. He mounts in a shaky elevator to the third floor and discovers an office uninformatively marked: "National Soap & Products Co."

In this office, a glass partition dividing a one-room cubicle into a two-room suite, sits Senator Bernard "Benny" Gettleman—a coin-box telephone at his back and on top of a small framed photograph of Governor Dewey offering the only visible evidence that this is the center of a lot of Dewey activity.

Senator Gettleman, a five-term member of the Wisconsin Legislature, who was active in the primary campaign which got Mr. Dewey all of the State's 24 delegates in 1940, is at it again. He expects Wisconsin to repeat its verdict on April 4. He expresses the view that Dewey's "no-candidate" position will have little or no effect.

"I believe sentiment for Governor Dewey," he explains, "has been even stronger since then for the reason that our belief that he is the only man who can defeat President Roosevelt and his Washing bureaucracy."

He is in favor of Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio as his second choice.

The Senator affirms that no New York or other eastern money has been sent here for the Dewey campaign.

"If there is any such money, they've forgotten Wisconsin," he sighs wistfully.

There are only 15 Dewey-pledged delegates entered in the primary since nine on the former full Dewey slate dropped out when the Governor requested that they not run. There are four uninstructed delegates who are openly for Governor Dewey. All are talking up their candidate in every part of the State. They are distributing no literature apart from a little card with a printed list of the delegates' names.

They express a lot of confidence.

There is no second-choice Willkie sentiment on the Dewey slate.

Willkie Warning

LA CROSSE, Wis., March 29 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie for the first time has labeled Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York as his principal opponent in the Wisconsin primary election April 4 for presidential nomination delegates to the Republican National Convention.

"I want to call your attention to the fact that the chief opposition to me in the press in Wisconsin is the Chicago Tribune and the Hearst paper in Milwaukee," Mr. Willkie told a La Crosse luncheon audience.

"And before this campaign is over you will find those papers supporting my principal opponent."

Hearst Paper for Dewey

The Hearst Milwaukee Sentinel came out editorially yesterday strongly against Mr. Willkie and flatly supporting Governor Dewey, urging its readers to "make Wisconsin's position clear at the primary by electing delegates pledged to the support of Governor Dewey." The Chicago Tribune, opposing Mr. Willkie, has been kind to, although undeclared in favor of, Mr. Dewey.

Slates of delegates are entered in the Wisconsin primary supporting Mr. Willkie, Mr. Dewey, Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur. By indicating Mr. Dewey as his principal opponent, Mr. Willkie implied he didn't think much of the chances of Commander Stassen or General MacArthur to win delegates.

By the same token, Mr. Willkie now pegs Mr. Dewey as a potential nominee who would, if nominated, lead the Republican Party only to defeat because last week Mr. Willkie said any candidate indorsed by the Chicago Tribune would be "overwhelmingly defeated."

Vital Test for G. O. P.

The candidate, also by recent remarks, apparently placed the fate of the G. O. P. this year in the choice between himself and Mr. Dewey. Last week he said the Wisconsin primary would be a vital test in determining the direction the party would take at the June convention and, further, that "if my hand is not upheld" the party would wallow in defeat.

Looking "over the mountains" of war to the peace beyond, Mr. Willkie said, the Republican Party "has got to be right on every question, has got to be outstandingly right, vigorously right, both with its platform and its candidate."

Asserting that the nation "is afraid of the peace" because it has "lost its quality of self-reliance" under the Roosevelt Administration which "solved problems by taking more and more power at each successive step," Mr. Willkie declared he is convinced that "the present Administration doesn't understand, does not know how, has played too much politics with different groups, and doesn't have the capacity to solve the postwar problems."

Therefore, he said, "it is desperately necessary for the Republican Party to win and deserve to win this year," for it to be "a straight-out party" because "this is a time for boldness, for forthrightness; the time, like when the party was founded, when men are willing to die for principles."

Oregon Primary

SPOKANE, Wash., March 29 (AP)—The Spokesman-Review said the required number of signatures had been obtained on petitions to enter New York's Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in the Oregon preferential primary May 19 and these would be filed this week with the Secretary of State.

The consent of a candidate is not necessary to place his name on the Oregon ballot.

WPB Ban on Air-Raid Siren Caused No Roars in Aurora

AURORA, Ill. (AP)—A big air-raid siren, slated for city usage, has been shipped out of Aurora after 11 months without a squawk.

The siren was sent to the city with the stipulation that a WPB priority was needed before acceptance. WPB ruled Aurora ineligible for that particular priority so it was returned to a Detroit factory.

Not a moan was heard by Aurorans.

Ack-Ack Expert

United States Army

Maj. Gen. Sanderford Jarman

General Jarman, U. S. A., Commanding General, Antiaircraft Artillery Command, Eastern Defense Command, with headquarters at Fort Totten, N. Y., has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for organizing ack-ack defenses of the Panama Canal. He also won the DSM in World War I.

Progressive Party Plans Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., March 29—The 10th anniversary of the founding of Wisconsin's third political party, the Progressive Party, will be celebrated by Party members at a convention in Milwaukee next month.

Chairman Glenn D. Roberts has chosen committees to select a date for the observance and to prepare a program.

The Progressive Party was formed at a Fond du Lac rally an even decade ago by Senator Robert M. La Follette and his brother, former Gov. Philip F. La Follette. It won the next election, and was returned to power in the Wisconsin capitol in 1936. In 1938 a revived Republican Party overturned it, and the Party lost strength in the elections of 1940 and 1942.

Repatriate Joins WAC To Fight Back at Nazis

PITTSBURGH, March 29 (AP)—A resolve made in a German internment camp to "join the Army and strike back at the Nazis if I ever get out" was kept yesterday when Marie Tomczak, repatriate, enlisted in the Women's Army Corps—12 days after she returned to her family following two years in German prison camps.

The attractive Wac recruit wanted to go back overseas, but her family objected so she requested assignment to Deshon General Hospital, Butler, Pa., which would permit her to serve near home and enable her to fulfill an ambition to do medical work.

Draft of 4-F's for War Work Looms

Continued from Page 1

37 who have been classified as physically disqualified to perform military service.

In case the latter is not done, he said it would be desirable to amend the Selective Service Act which carries an amendment now providing that no persons shall be inducted because of their occupations or by occupational groups. "That amendment," Mr. Patterson explained, "might be deemed to bar any method of calling 4-F's who were not engaged in essential activities. In the absence of legislation, various questions might also be raised as to the status of men in the enlisted reserve so far as might concern bonuses and disability benefits."

He told the Committee that he had not had time to give thorough consideration to the question whether new legislation is indispensable in the establishment of the reserve.

He referred to the bill by Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut for the setting up a 4-F reserve as a possible vehicle.

Mr. Patterson made it clear that the War Department, in indorsing the 4-F reserve, has not changed its position on national service legislation. "However," he told the committee, "if we are not to have national service legislation promptly, I believe that there is solid merit in the proposal to bring about better utilization, in civilian activities essential to the war, of the men of military age who have been classified as physically unfit for military service."

The enlisted reserve, as Mr. Patterson described it, would work this way. As need for additional workers in essential activity in a particular locality became evident, 4-F's, generally from the same locality, would be directed by their local draft board where to take employment. They would remain in a civilian status and be entitled to wages and other ordinary incidents of civilian employment. Any men who were directed to take such jobs and refused would be called by the Army to active military service and used in special labor units.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, gave general support to a program for using 4-F's more fully in a speech delivered last night in Providence, R. I.

"Regardless of what measures are taken to insure participation by other groups," General Hershey said, "there are measures which can be taken to insure that everyone between 18 and 45 who is physically capable of work, does work. We have arrived at the day and the hour when we should move to accomplish this objective."

President Roosevelt, asked about the manpower issue at yesterday's press conference, replied only in general terms that there are a lot of people who are not aiding in the war who should be.

Though he advocated a National Service Act in his January message to Congress, the President may now find the way to abandon that proposal and indorse the 4-F utilization plan in his earlier statement that he would not ask for national service if Congress did not pass a "realistic" tax bill, continue the law for renegotiation of war contracts, indorse consumer subsidies and re-enact the price-wage stabilization law. Not all these qualifications have yet been met.

McNutt Says Predictions Upsetting to Production

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt wishes American military leaders would stop predicting the war will be over soon.

Mr. McNutt told the House Military Committee yesterday that every such prediction moves "many war workers to leave war jobs and seek a place in civilian production, and makes more difficult the task of recruiting workers from non-essential to essential activities."

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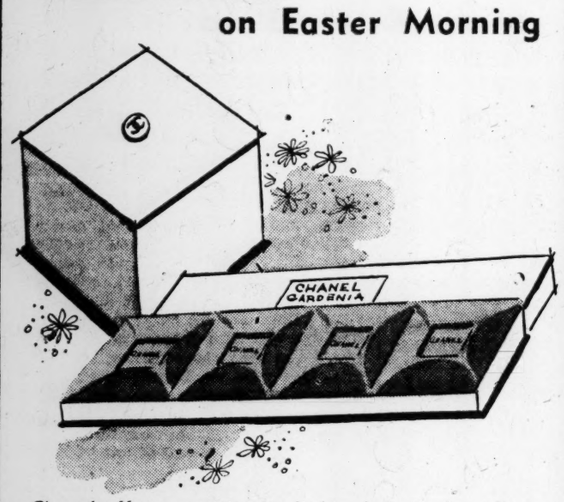

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The Home Forum

The Comforter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As never before, people the world over need comfort, but where is it to be found? Sometimes, in the dark hours, human comfort is not sufficient. God, the all-loving Father, is alone found to be the unfailing source of comfort to His children when they turn to Him. These lovely words in the Bible have brought comfort to many (Isaiah 66:13): "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you." God cannot be sought in vain. The Bible assures us (James 4:8), "Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you."

Centuries ago, Jesus foretold a Comforter that would lead into all truth. "But when the Comforter is come, whom I will send unto you from the Father," he said to his disciples, "even the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me" (John 15:26).

Thousands seeking comfort and help have found in Christian Science the promised Comforter, bringing a message of peace, and revealing the Christ, Truth, in all its fullness—the truth about God and His creation that heals all ills. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 124), "For 'who is so great a God as our God!' unchangeable, all-wise, all-just, all-merciful; the ever-loving, ever-living Life, Truth, Love: comforting such as mourn, opening the prison doors to the captive, marking the unwinged bird, pitying with more than a father's pity; healing the sick, cleansing the leper, raising the dead, saving sinners."

⁂

God is understood in Christian Science as Life, Truth, Love, Principle, Mind; and man, God's perfect idea, expresses all the qualities of God. No evil and no ending can come to God's idea, God's reflection, which must be as perfect and eternal as its creator. The real man cannot lose his hold on life or pass into oblivion. Neither is he in bondage to lack or limitation. Loss and lack are not the lot of God's man, who ever reflects the affluence of his creator.

This Science heals the sick on the basis that matter, being nonintelligent and actually nonexistent, can make no conditions for man, the manifestation of Spirit, God. It shows that man is spiritual and can assert and prove his dominion over all material conditions and adverse circumstances. Reclaiming the infidel and saving the sinner, it proves that God is not a person in a far-off heaven, but is our very Life and Mind, and is divine Love, ever present and available.

⁂

Burdens are discarded as one's understanding of God's omnipresent power and love increases. As we reflect more of the divine Love in compassion, gentleness, purity, selflessness, we help to lighten the burdens of others. Jesus' earthly life was spent in doing good. He is the Way-shower, in whose steps we must follow if we would find the way of life eternal. "Ye are the light of the world," he said in his wonderful Sermon on the Mount. "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven" (Matthew 5:14, 16). We must recognize our true identity as spiritual, the reflection or expression of God, divine Love. When one feels this Love, and lives it, the overflowing heart brings courage and consolation to others, and he gains the joy that comes from comforting and helping his neighbor.

Sorrow, sickness, disaster, despair are healed as ignorance and fear give place to enlightened understanding of God as eternal, unchanging divine Love. Hope revives and confidence is kindled as man is recognized in God's image—spiritual and good, inseparable from and eternally governed by God's law of love. God sends not evil; its source is delusive material sense, and it falls away when we turn from it to God, the All-in-all. The Master taught, and Science reiterates, that all things are possible to God. He who accepts this as true, knows that no situation is too desperate to be healed. John writes (I John 1:5), "God is light, and in him is no darkness at all." Darkness cannot resist the coming of light. Divine Love dispels the darkness of error, material thinking, with the irresistible light of Truth.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 332) Mrs. Eddy writes, "Jesus demonstrated Christ; he proved that Christ is the divine idea of God—the Holy Ghost, or Comforter, revealing the divine Principle, Love, and leading into all truth." This divine fact is today leading an ever-increasing number of people into the comfort of spiritual understanding, wherein every need is met.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

New Flying Field

There are cacti in this desert like travelers
far from home;
Soon on this plain will roam
Vast companies of men,
These sands will pulsate then
To the sound of human words,
The clash of practice swords;
These sands, as old as this space,
As new as this young and valiant race,
Will greet the flying fortress when it lands.
Will echo to a pilot's crisp commands;
Silence today, but tomorrow life,
Drilling, marching, flying, strife;
To pass again in future days,
To cacti, dust and peaceful ways.

MIRIAM WHITNEY WHITE

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Science and Health, like the other writings of Mary Baker Eddy, is published by the Trustees under her Will. It is available in the attractive Library Edition at $3,* and in other editions at other prices, both lower and higher. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms (usually listed in local telephone directories) or on receipt of the price will be sent postpaid by

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"IRIS AND PANSIES": *A Drawing by Peter Blume*

EL CONSOLADOR

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

NUNCA como hoy, la gente del mundo entero necesita consuelo, pero ¿dónde hallarlo? Algunas veces, en las horas obscuras, el consuelo humano es insuficiente. Sólo Dios, el Padre todo amoroso, es la única fuente inagotable de consuelo para Sus hijos cuando se vuelven a El. Estas amantes palabras en la Biblia han traído consuelo a muchos (Isaías 66:13): "¡Como alguno a quien su madre consuela, así os consolaré yo a vosotros"! Dios no puede ser buscado en vano. La Biblia lo asegura (Santiago 4:8): "¡Acercaos a Dios, y él se acercará a vosotros!"

Hace muchos siglos Jesús predijo un Consolador que nos guiaría a toda verdad. "Mas cuando viniere el Consolador, a quien yo os enviaré desde el Padre," él dijo a sus discípulos, "el Espíritu de verdad, que procede del Padre, él testificará de mí" (Juan 15:26).

Miles de gentes, buscando consuelo y ayuda, han hallado en la Ciencia Cristiana el Consolador prometido, trayendo un mensaje de paz, y revelando el Cristo, la Verdad, en toda su plenitud—la verdad acerca de Dios y Su creación que cura todos los males. Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, dice en MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS), p. 124: "Porque '¿qué dios es grande como Dios?' inmutable, todo sabio, todo justo, todo misericordioso; El, que es siempre amante y siempre viviente Vida, Verdad y Amor; que consuela a los afligidos, que abre las puertas de la prisión a los cautivos, que marca los pajarillos sin alas, que se apiada con más piedad que la de un padre; que cura a los enfermos, que limpia a los leprosos, que levanta a los muertos y salva a los pecadores."

Dios es entendido en la Ciencia Cristiana como Vida, Verdad, Amor, Principio, Mente, y el hombre, la perfecta idea de Dios, como expresión de todas las cualidades de Dios. Ningún mal ni fin alguno pueden venir a la idea de Dios, el reflejo de Dios, que debe ser perfecto y eterno como su creador. El hombre real no puede perder su posesión de la vida o pasar al olvido. Ni está esclavizado a la escaséz o limitación. La pérdida y la carencia no son la suerte que Dios ha deparado al hombre, quien siempre refleja la afluencia de su creador.

Esta Ciencia cura a los enfermos sobre la base de que la materia, siendo ininteligente y en realidad inexistente, no puede poner condiciones al hombre, la manifestación del Espíritu, Dios. Demuestra que el hombre es espiritual y puede afirmar y probar su dominio sobre toda condición material y circunstancias adversas. Convirtiendo al infiel y salvando al pecador, prueba que Dios no es una persona situada en un cielo distante, sino nuestra Vida y nuestra Mente mismas, y que es Amor divino, siempre presente y a nuestro alcance.

Las cargas desaparecen cuando aumenta nuestro entendimiento acerca del poder y el amor omnipresentes de Dios. A medida que reflejamos más del Amor divino en compasión, mansedumbre, pureza, abnegación, ayudamos a aligerar las cargas de los demás. La vida terrenal de Jesús transcurrió haciendo el bien. El es el Guía cuyos pasos debemos seguir si queremos encontrar el camino de la vida eterna. "Vosotros sois la luz del mundo," dijo él en su maravilloso Sermón de la Montaña. "Así resplandezca vuestra luz delante de los hombres; de modo que vean vuestras buenas obras, y glorifiquen a vuestro Padre que está en los cielos" (Mateo 5:14, 16). Debemos reconocer nuestra verdadera entidad como espiritual, como reflejo o expresión de Dios, divino Amor. Cuando uno siente este Amor, y lo vive, el corazón desbordante trae valor y consolación a otros, y obtiene el gozo que viene de consolar y ayudar al prójimo.

La tristeza, la enfermedad, el desastre y la desesperación son curados cuando la ignorancia y el temor hacen lugar al entendimiento iluminado de Dios como eterno, inmutable Amor divino. La esperanza se vivifica y la confianza se inflama cuando el hombre es reconocido como la imagen de Dios—espiritual y bueno, inseparable de Dios y eternamente gobernado por la divina ley de amor. Dios no envía el mal, cuya fuente es el ilusorio sentido material, derrumbándose cuando nos volvemos de él hacia Dios, el Todo en todo. El Maestro enseñó, y la Ciencia Cristiana lo reitera, que para Dios todas las cosas son posibles. El que acepta esto como verdad, sabe que no hay situación alguna que sea demasiado desesperada para ser curada. Juan dice (I Juan 1:5): "Dios es luz, y no hay en él ningunas tinieblas." Las tinieblas no pueden resistir la irrupción de la luz. El Amor divino disipa las tinieblas del error, pensamiento material, con la irresistible luz de la Verdad.

En SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), p. 332, la señora Eddy dice: "Jesús demostró el Cristo; probó que Cristo es la divina idea de Dios—el Espíritu Santo, o Consolador, que revela el Principio divino, el Amor, y guía a toda verdad." Este hecho divino está conduciendo hoy a un sin número de personas al consuelo del entendimiento espiritual con el cual se pueden satisfacer todas las necesidades.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

HOW FREQUENTLY one hears the opinion, in most cases with accompanying indignation, that the trouble with modern artists is that they don't know how to draw! It is the conservative's bitter condemnation which he levels at any artist he does not understand, whose work is too impressionist, abstract, sketchy, sordid, or just too modern. The companion remark is, of course: "Why, my four-year-old son (or ten-year-old daughter) could draw better."

⁂

Peter Blume, however, is one prominent modern artist who gives the lie to this accusation. Yet Blume has been in the public eye time and again, because of paintings which have been controversial both in subject-matter and technique. Two such canvases are his "South of Scranton," which won a Carnegie International prize, and his "Eternal City," a prophetic painting showing Mussolini, a green-faced jack-in-the-box, surrounded by the ruins of Rome, insurrection, and a general air of doom. It is often Blume's juxtaposition of subject-matter and startling compositions which have caused him to be called a Surrealist. He is, however, one of the leading modern painters in the United States, regardless of terms or schools.

Yet one has only to study his paintings, and his carefully detailed and even exquisite drawings, to realize what an expert draftsman, as well as how painstaking and thorough an artist, he is. The sensitivity, complete realization and even realism of his drawings cannot be disputed either by academician or by the most conservative and hide-bound art lover.

⁂

Blume's reputation has steadily grown since his early student days and his first one-man show in New York in 1930. Further recognition came with the award of a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1932, which enabled him to study in Italy. Here, too, was added opportunity for the study of fine craftsmanship. In 1936, he again received a fellowship from the same foundation. Today, Blume's paintings are to be found in the Metropolitan Museum, the Whitney Museum, and the Museum of Modern Art in New York, the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, and in other important collections.

The above drawing of "Iris and Pansies," owned by the Museum of Modern Art, combines to a remarkable degree both delicacy and strength. The grace and variety of forms, the richness of grays and blacks, and the precision and elegance of pattern make a superbly finished drawing.

B. T.

It Was My Turn to Row

THE BOAT SLID smoothly out of the lean-to where we keep it and into the water, without the usual knuckle-barking struggle. . . . No breath disturbed the water. Each pine and spruce and budding maple on the shore stood upright on its perfect, unbroken reflection. We went around the pond once—about two miles—and then it was my turn to row. The boat seemed to have no weight at all. . . . Two loons appeared from somewhere and swam out to look us over.

Loons are my very favorite bird in all the world. This pair circled around us, curious and unafraid, turning their big hammer-heads pertly and halloo-ing back and forth about us. They showed off, diving and staying under water for incredible periods, and bobbing back to the surface in unexpected places. They stood on their tails and stretched their huge wings, and rolled from side to side, smoothing and preening their broad white bosoms. Then they looked at us again. We were really just as funny as they had thought in the first place. They exchanged glances and their weird laughter echoed from the hills. My eye caught Gerrish's, and in a flash there were four of us laughing crazily instead of two.

Nothing could go wrong that day. A breeze came up, but it only crisped the surface of the water, without making rowing a chore. Big, fleece-topped clouds rolled up from the horizon, breaking the smooth blue of the sky into lovely patterns and sending their shadows chasing over the far hillsides; but they never came near the sun. We went by a little point, and I said, "Isn't that a pretty place!" It was. It was covered with grass and a low growth of scarlet-stemmed bushes. A gray ledge cropped out along the water's edge, and a little clump of white birches, budding misty green, leaned over its own image. Just as Gerrish turned his head to look, a red doe stepped out of the black spruce copse behind and stood with her head high, looking at us. That would never happen again in a hundred years, and I'm glad I have a witness that it happened then.—From "We Took to the Woods," by LOUISE DICKINSON RICH. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Dispositions Match the Weather

THE HEIFERS and horses and young bulls live in such close communion with the earth that they arrange their dispositions to match the weather; being lazy in summer and frolicsome when the wind blows helter-skelter, which it did lately and drove us all to a high pitch of hilarity.

The day began with a banging and a screeching and a wailing that made me think that anything might happen; and, though it was exactly the kind of day that should make one long for a bright fire and a good book, I found I couldn't stay inside the house. Too much was happening outdoors. The hens, frowzy looking and highly indignant, were blown about like tumbleweeds; the ducks quacked excitedly because it was going to rain; the horses would hardly stand still long enough to eat their oats; and the cow, Fawn, when I milked her, contrived to put her foot in the bucket.

⁂

I was planning to ride the bay horse, Timothy, because he is the most exciting to ride on a windy day; but I gave him up when, before I could reach under him for the cinch, he had jumped out from under the saddle for the third time. Timothy can't forget the fun he had when he was a bucking horse. I didn't want to ride him bareback, because his coat was wet from rain in the night; so I caught Penny instead and had just as much fun.

We went blowing up the road in a carefree fashion that we both enjoyed. Penny, when he is excited, seems to fling his hoofs about in a thoughtless way that causes him to cover a vast amount of territory in a short time. I held his reins lightly, felt his power beneath me and thought it was like riding the wind, that a winged horse could be no more fun.

⁂

We stopped where I could look over the hills, because I wanted to see if any of the heifers were in sight up there. On a windy day cattle will travel far as they graze, and I didn't want mine to blow along to the east side of the big canyon because there they would be too temptingly close to an unfenced grain field. I saw a few dots near the top of one hill; then, further down, something was moving fast. The two yearling bulls came thundering down the slope, raced halfway across a plowed field, and went mad with joy. They pawed until clods of earth flew, they rubbed their foreheads in the soft loam, they spun around, and they chased each other. All for fun they had a magnificent fight, pushing each other this way and that, kneeling for better leverage, snorting and puffing like old-fashioned locomotives. I rode toward them, thinking to shoo them home, but for a while it was useless. While they were engaged in their mock battle, I couldn't drive them any more than I could drive the wind; all I could do was sit on my horse, laugh helplessly, and wait until their high spirits abated a little. They were so exactly like the day, I thought, when at last I had them started down the road and they moved with great roarings and bellowings. Trees leaned to the east and swung back to the west, dry leaves swirled over the ground, Penny danced beneath me, and the little bulls thundered. What a day!

By afternoon, there were spatters of rain along with the gusts of wind and that, I knew, was the time to stay indoors with a book. But I saddled another horse and started up the trail to drive back the heifers I had seen on the hilltop. I was bundled in every available jacket and sweater, so that the coldness that came with the wind was more fun than uncomfortable and the rain would take a while to drench me. I could look back on rains sweeping up the valley until I was in them; then the showers would move past me, and I would see their mistiness before Capitan. The top of the mountain was cloud-covered, and a tattered cloud hung like a scarf, half-way down.

⁂

When I reached the heifers, there was a crash of thunder and a flicker of lightning and in a second we were pelted by hail. In another second, the hail had turned into rain; suddenly the sun flashed out, it was warm, and a rainbow arched across the valley. Everything was happening so quickly, I thought. Dark clouds moved again, the rainbow vanished, and I sat on my horse and listened to the sound of the ocean. We were miles from the sea, yet the sound of surf was real, and it came from the valley where the wind went roaring through the tules that follow a branch of the river. I listened and thought that was the most exciting sound of all. I considered that there must be many places, far inland, where there are all the sound effects of breaking waves.

Rain came again just as I turned the heifers westward, so that they were obliged to move toward the storm. They lowered their heads against the weather, and moved with deliberate unwillingness, until they reached the shelter of a canyon. Then, like the little bulls, they played and bucked like colts and raced one another half-way home. But the wind dimmed the sound of their running hoofs.

When it was time for the sun to set, the clouds parted a little and across half the valley was brilliant light, so that bare trees were gilded, live oaks were intensely green, and a grain field was green and yellow. The shadowed part of the land was dark and somber, like the color in some old paintings, and suddenly I was surprised by a breathless, waiting silence everywhere. The wind was gone, and the stillness it had left seemed a strange and mighty thing, stronger than the storm itself.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

To Be a Complete Gentleman—

IF FORTUNE had been unkind to me in respect to my times—except that for the intellectual epicure the 1890's were enjoyable—in respect to places fortune has been most friendly, setting me down not in any one center, where things supposed to be important or exciting were happening, but in various quiet places from which cross-vistas opened into the world. Of these places the most familiar to me, after Avila, was the Harvard Yard. I lived there for eleven years, first as an undergraduate, later as an instructor and proctor. No place, no rooms, no mode of living could have been more suitable for a poor student and a free student, such as I was and as I wished to be. My first room, on the ground floor in the northeast corner of Hollis, was one of the cheapest to be had in Cambridge: the rent was forty-four dollars a year. I had put it first for that reason on my list of rooms, and I got my first choice. . . . I soon found the Library the best place to work in. It was not crowded; a particular alcove where there were philosophical books at hand, and foreign periodicals, soon became my regular place for reading. I could take my own books and notebooks there if necessary; but for the most part I browsed; and although my memory is not specific, and I hardly know what I read, except that I never missed *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, I don't think my time was wasted. A great deal stuck to me, without my knowing its source, and my mind became accustomed to large horizons and to cultivated judgments. . . .

Doing my "chores" was something I rather liked, as I still brush and pack my own clothes for pleasure, and shave myself, and walk everywhere rather than drive, circumstances permitting. . . . I have never had a man servant and later when I lived in hotels I seldom called on the servants for any personal service not in their common routine. This trait is a heritage from the humble condition of my father's family and my mother's reduced circumstances during my boyhood. I had not an aristocratic breeding; not only was I not served, but I was taught no aristocratic accomplishments, not even riding or driving or shooting or dancing. What is a gentleman? A gentleman is a man with a valet: originally he also had a sword, but in my time that was obsolete except for officers in full uniform; a bank account could take its place. But having many servants, though it makes a man a master, does not make him a gentleman. He is not one because his wife may keep servant girls in the house; he is one only if he has a body servant of his own. This defines the Spanish gentleman as well as the English gentleman, yet differently. The relation in Spain is or was more confidential, more general, more moral: the man served his master in all his affairs. In England, it is more a matter of laying out all his master's things. However, I confess that the mere fop is not a complete gentleman, however dependent he may be on his valet. To be a complete gentleman he should also have a horse, and should ride it gallantly. Don Quixote, too, had a horse, as well as a servant.—From "Persons and Places," by GEORGE SANTAYANA. (New York: Scribner.)

The

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Billion-Dollar Fund for Advance Bases in Pacific Backed in Congress

U. S. Envoy Is 'Assailed' By Argentine Official

Armour's name not mentioned but implication of Interior Minister Perlinger is reported unmistakable—Resents foreign critics of Argentina's conduct of its own affairs.

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—The New York Times and the Herald Tribune in dispatches from Montevideo, Uruguay, said today that Gen. Luis C. Perlinger, Argentina's Minister of the Interior, had violently attacked United States Ambassador Norman Armour in an off-the-record discussion of the international situation with a group of Argentine newspapermen.

The dispatches to both newspapers said General Perlinger did not mention Mr. Armour by name but that he had made it obvious to whom he was referring.

The Interior Minister also was said to have assailed the war aims of the United States and Great Britain and to have predicted that all of the present belligerents would soon unite to fight Russia.

The New York Times said Argentine newspapermen who had heard General Perlinger declared the interview this way:

"'Perlinger, who spoke with energy and severity, referred to the Argentine international situation. He affirmed that he was neither a Nazi nor a Fascist but an Argentine and said he was against all those foreigners who had the presumption to say that Argentina did not know where she was going.

"'We do know.

"'We know that this war is not being fought for liberty but for other things which we must later be prepared to accept. It is not possible therefore that we should continue smiling at the ambassador of a certain country that refuses to maintain relations with us who are masters of our house. That is not possible and I myself as the first to look with an angry face at that gentleman and all Argentines should do the same thing.'"

The Times said General Perlinger was believed to be a "political and personal rival of War Minister Col. Juan Peron and observers predict that a showdown between them canont long be deferred."

The Herald Tribune's dispatch said General Perlinger's remarks were "considered an invitation to Mr. Armour to leave the country and follows the line laid down by Argentina's Nationalist and pro-Nazi press, which suggested recently that Mr. Armour need not remain any longer if the United States did not desire to continue diplomatic relations with Argentina."

Washington recently instructed Mr. Armour to refrain from diplomatic activity with the present Argentine regime pending further study of conditions under which Gen. Pedro Ramirez turned over the presidency to Gen. Edelmiro Farrell.

Both dispatches quoted General Perlinger as saying American and British middle classes were more in sympathy with Nazi Germany than with Soviet Russia, and that nations now at war will soon unify themselves in a war against Russia. The Tribune termed this "Adolf Hitler's old red herring."

Since General Perlinger assumed the office of Minister of the Interior, stringent measures against United States concerns have been taken by departments coming under his control.

Argentine Decree

BUENOS AIRES, March 29 (AP)—The Argentine Government issued a decree today regulating wages and working conditions on newspapers, and annulled a previous decree, never enforced, to impose severe restrictions on the press.

The decree, signed by President Farrell and the Cabinet, establishes distinct classes of journalists in a guild form, and fixes minimum wages beginning at 170 pesos ($42.50) per month for apprentices on second-class papers to 2,500 pesos ($625) monthly for editors of first-class newspapers.

It also decrees a 36-hour week, a minimum of 10 days paid vacation, 30 to 60-day severance pay, and 5 per cent raises every three years. President Farrell said the regulations were drawn up after conferences of newspapermen and proprietors.

Eire Pays High Price to Walk Alone

The World, Briefly ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

The price of neutrality is going up. For Eire it is isolation. Isolation hasn't been defined. But the Irish have no illusions.

It means no ships for Irish ports. No ships with coal and wood. No ships with gasoline and oil. No ships with grain.

At this price, Eire keeps its neutrality and its Axis consulates. Yet Eire is not pro-German or pro-Japanese.

But no price is too high for Irish independence. And neutrality, in Irish eyes, symbolizes that independence.

It explains Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's protest at the landing of American troops in Northern Ireland in 1942. It was, he said, "a violation of Irish neutrality."

* * *

But more than that, to the Southern Irish, it was a reminder of partition—the division between the rich industrial North and the poorer counties of Southern Ireland.

The Irish have long memories. They have not forgotten Cromwell or other English conquerors. There has been bitterness over partition ever since the 1921 treaty gave home rule to Southern Ireland.

Under the Treaty, Ulster had its choice. It could join the Irish Free State or remain with the British.

It chose the British and partition. That was not surprising. Northern Ireland is related somewhat more closely to Britain by blood as well as by economic ties. It is predominantly Protestant. The South is predominantly Roman Catholic. Northern Ireland has only six counties, the south 26.

* * *

But to Mr. de Valera, partition "is one of the cruelest wrongs that could be committed against a people." Ireland is one country, he insists; it cannot be divided.

Up to now, the British have hedged the bothersome Irish issue. Britain wanted use of Irish ports in 1940. It wanted them badly. But even the U-boat sinking of the English aircraft carrier Courageous off the Irish coast did not bring British pressure to a head.

In May, 1941, Britain deferred to the Irish protest against conscription in Ulster. Mr. de Valera opposed it, claiming neutral Eire's constitution applies to all Ireland.

But 1944 is the year of invasion. Troop movements in Northern Ireland must be screened from Axis eyes. Denial of the United States' request for ousting of enemy consulates from Eire brought Britain's decree for isolation. Mr. de Valera solemnly warned his people on this St. Patrick's Day: "Since this war began, I have never sought to minimize the danger it held for us."

Possible Need Foreseen By War Plans Division

Navy's pioneering work now paying rich dividends to American forces—Bases afford safe haven for repair of battle damage and adequate space for supplies—Seabees doing usual fine job.

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Authority for the Navy to spend more than a billion dollars in developing "advance bases" in the Pacific was voted by the House. Without dissent, the House passed and sent to the Senate a bill empowering the Navy to proceed with $1,644,473,020 in public works which includes $1,019,000,000 for the Pacific bases.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Establishment of extensive "advance bases" throughout the South Pacific is largely responsible for the tremendous effort the United States Navy is exerting in that area.

Bases of this character are not developments incident to the present war. On the contrary, their need has long been recognized, and over a period of years a section of the Navy's War Plans Division has been actively engaged in drawing up detailed plans and estimates against the day when a Pacific war would make their establishment an imperative necessity.

The fruit of this pioneer work is now being reaped, and Japan's crafty proposal incorporated in the Washington Treaty which prohibited the United States establishing or improving bases west of Pearl Harbor has proved to be a boomerang.

It has long been an accepted fact that, hit-and-run raids excluded, a fleet cannot efficiently operate more than 2,500 miles from a base if opposition is anticipated. This limit is imposed by the need of replenishing vital supplies of fuel, ammunition and food, and providing the safety of a haven where exhausted crews can obtain rest. In addition, facilities must be available for repairing battle damage which in many instances may mean saving a vital unit of the fleet from sinking.

Ample Fuel and Stores

For many years the lack of strategically located bases has been reflected in the United States Navy having developed certain outstanding characteristics. In no other navy his similar intensive attention been given to providing a sustained cruising radii for fleet units. The primary essential for this realization is ships designed to have reliable machinery and gunnery installations, to be economical in the use of fuel, and to carry ample stocks of fuel and other stores.

The next essential is availability of repair facilities, because regardless of the ruggedness of ship installations, breakdowns ranging from minor to major must be dealt with. And it is in the provision of repair facilities that our Navy has been outstanding.

Every ship has a machine shop installation commensurate with its size. In smaller ships a few simple machine tools are provided, while large ships are equipped with facilities to handle extensive repairs.

Work that is beyond the capacity of a ship's resources is handled by a repair ship, and in the development of these ships the United States Navy has outdistanced all other nations.

Much attention is given to evolving a means of transferring fuel oil while under way at sea from tankers or vessels of large fuel capacity to other ships, destroyers in particular, and frequent use of this indispensable expedient has been made by our ships in the Pacific, especially before advance bases became available.

Extensive planning and experimenting provided the United States Navy the ability to outcruise other navies, but it was recognized that this faculty was only an intermediate step in waging a war over the immense distances in the Pacific, and that the establishment of advance bases was the only means by which the United States Navy could project its operations into areas where it could exercise the initiative.

When the war was thrust upon the country, the establishment of advanced bases was a well-planned project, and that considerable material had been assembled against the day of need. The locations had been selected, and it was a matter of collecting the needed material and personnel, and providing the necessary transportation.

It was then that the Construction Battalions, better known as Seebees, came into existence. These highly efficient units have proved to be very versatile and have turned in a variety of magnificent achievements. It is to them that credit must go for establishing the various advanced bases which are in use.

They turned undeveloped but safe harbors into going concerns provided with power plants, machine shops, foundries, roads, railroads, cargo handling facilities, storehouse, barracks, oil and gasoline storages, magazines, refrigerating plants, a safe water supply, and all the other necessary facilities including the all essential means of effecting underwater repairs.

Small craft can be hauled out on a locally constructed marine railway, but for a vessel of any size, a dry dock must be provided, and for advanced bases the United States Navy is entitled to another "first" for having had plans ready for various sizes of floating dry docks especially adapted to being taken over thousands of miles of ocean and installed ready for business. Some of these docks are ingeniously designed to self dock themselves into compact units for the overseas voyage.

Immense Dividends

Advanced bases have returned immense dividends in ship repair work. Innumerable vessels have been sufficiently refitted to stay on station to fight again, and more seriously damaged ships have been given repairs which enabled them to reach Continental navy yards for permanent repairs.

One classic example was the heavy cruiser New Orleans, which had one quarter of its length blown off. An advanced base made temporary repairs which enabled the ship to reach an Australian port, where a temporary bow was fitted that saw the cruiser home, where a new bow section was installed.

A first-class advanced base with adequate supplies of food, ammunition, fuel, personnel replacements, and the myriad other ship requisites, together with repair facilties, enable the United States Navy to carry its operations progressively nearer to Japan, and a chain of these bases will eventually bridge the 4,800 miles separating Pearl Harbor and Manila, and the 3,500 miles between Hawaii and Tokyo, and destroy the defense of distance which plays so prominent a part in Japan's war plans.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Liberty Ships Now Freed Of Early Faults

SEATTLE, March 29 (AP)—Changes in design virtually have eliminated the difficulties which caused "cracking" of some of the first Liberty ships, Edgar F. Kaiser, General Manager of the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, testified before the Truman War Investigating Committee.

Mr. Kaiser said that of ships built since July, 1943, not a single "serious" or "potentially serious" failure had occurred, and that only one instance had been found of what he called a minor failure.

"Our records show that 80 per cent of the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation's Group One serious failures have occurred in cold water," he said. "I don't mean to suggest that this is the only reason for the failure, but it must be considered."

Hugh Filton, Chief Committee Counsel, asserted that Kaiser-built ships had shown a higher percentage of failure than the average of all Liberty ships.

The shipbuilder said that the Liberty ship, John P. Gaines, broke in two with the loss of 10 men in Alaska waters because it had been loaded improperly.

"You can break any ship in half by loading fore and aft," he stated. "They broke the Gaines' back."

He testified that his yard had completed its Liberty ship contract and is now building troop ships and Victory ships.

"Wouldn't it be more economical to build troop ships originally, rather than convert the Liberties after they are built?" asked Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri.

Mr. Kaiser explained that in a large yard the "sequence of repetitive operations" would be broken and that in the long run it had been found more economical to build the Liberties and then convert them in smaller yards adapted to the operation.

The two-day hearing concluded with Mr. Kaiser's testimony and will be resumed Thursday in San Francisco.

Witos Sees Russo-Polish Accord

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE NEAR MOSCOW, March 27. Delayed.—Poland's eastern borders will be delineated by agreement with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, respectively, declared Andrei Witos, vice-chairman of the Union of Polish Patriots, addressing the newly formed Polish army raised in Russia at a review of the new force yesterday.

Mr. Witos, who is a brother of the one-time Premier Vincent Witos, predicted that Poland would also get a broad sea front on the Baltic, plus a goodly slice of East Prussia.

Status of New Force

The ceremony of swearing in the Polish division to the cause of Poland's liberation took place in a peaceful village here hundreds of miles away from where the Russian forces were standing on the borders of Rumania.

This latest adjunct to the Polish Army, under General Zigmund Berling, bears the name of Romuald Traugut—one of the leaders of the Polish uprising of 1863. It differs radically from two other Polish forces raised in Russia since its ranks are predominantly composed of Poles from the recently liberated districts in western Ukraine, including many recently arrived from central Poland.

Some of them have been active in the Polish Underground. Others were mobilized into the German Army or into labor battalions and deserted at the first opportunity.

All these elements are familiar with the political undercurrents and sentiments in German-occupied Poland.

Decked out in new khaki uniforms, closely patterned on traditional Polish lines, and armed with the latest products from the Soviet war industry, including tommyguns, long-barrelled antitank rifles, and medium and heavy artillery, the division was an imposing sight when lined up along a wide village street. The infantry gave a fine account of itself as it did the Polish version of the goose-step.

The task of organizing and training the division has been severely handicapped by the lack of Polish officers. However, the Red Army itself has co-operated by lending officers and instructors. Despite their rather heterogeneous origin, the rank and file have already developed into a spirited corps and appear to equal the fighting tasks facing them.

The band played the Polish national anthem while General Berling, a towering figure under a large fur cap, strode along inspecting each brigade.

Then from a wooden rostrum decked with the flags of the Allied nations, Mr. Witos addressed the troops.

Oath Administered

Following the chaplain's invocation, General Berling then administered the oath, which the troops thundered after him.

Behind General Berling on the rostrum stood big Gen. William Crist of the United States Military Mission, who also heads the French and Czech military missions and is a Yugoslav representative. The British, though invited, were absent.

Motivating the American acceptance, Ambassador W. Averill Harriman explained that America welcomes and approves all forces fighting the common enemy.

An open-air ceremony was followed by a lavish banquet, with musical interludes by a military band. In giving a toast, General Berling declared his soldiers were the true representatives of the Polish people.

At a press conference that evening foreign correspondents had an opportunity to question members of a division who had recently come from German-occupied Poland and liberated portions of western Ukraine. Their testimony confirmed that after the terrible sufferings under the Germans the Polish people are prepared to welcome with open arms any force that comes to expel them.

Polish Underground Bars Soviet Claims

By Polish Telegraph Agency

London, March 28

Polish Deputy Premier Jan Kwapinski has called on Maj. Clement Attlee, Britain's Deputy Prime Minister and leader of the Labor Party, with a message from the Underground Polish Social Executive Committee. It rejects Russian claims on Polish territory and calls upon the British labor executive to oppose concessions to Russia and to safeguard Poland's rights to the Polish areas occupied by the Red Army.

Broad Postwar Military Plan First With New House Group

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, named by Speaker Sam Rayburn as chairman of a special 23-member House Committee to study postwar military policy, said today "there can be no secure peace unless we maintain, after the shooting stops, an adequate military establishment."

Mr. Woodrum praised the members of the Committee, which was established yesterday with a $25,000 fund, as "eminently fitted." He said the Committee will not be concerned with the "mechanics or details" of legislation, but rather with the broad scope of postwar military policy.

Describing that policy as "of the most vital importance," Mr. Woodrum said:

"We customarily speak of 'winning the war and winning the peace.' I would add to that—let us see to it that having won the war and the peace, we make the peace secure.

"After the last war, we lost no time in moving in to dismantle our Army and junk our Navy. We are paying now for that blunder. Let us not repeat it."

Group's Partial Agenda

A partial agenda of the Committee's studies will include:

1. Procurement and training of personnel, officers and men, for the military services.

2. Organization, military status and distribution of reserve components of the Army and Navy, including the National Guard of the United States and the Naval militia.

3. A study of the development of unity of command as practiced during the present war, with a view to determining to what extent that unity of command may be developed and applied as a part of future military policy.

4. The problem of supply, research, development, continuing modernization.

5. Probable postwar missions of the armed forces, Army, Navy and air bases.

Mr. Woodrum said the Committee would meet immediately after Congress' Easter recess and plan for early hearings.

For Big Defense

As the House adopted the plan setting up the Committee, Representative Fish (R) of New York called for peacetime maintenance of the greatest Navy and Air Force in the world as a club over incipient aggressors.

He recommended that the committee look into the advisability of merging all the armed forces into one comprehensive department of National Defense.

In the discussion preceding the unanimous voice vote for the study group, Chairman Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois of the Rules Committee urged that it study disposal of surpluses.

Other Members

In addition to Mr. Woodrum the Committee includes:

Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Carl D. Vinson (D) of Georgia, Schuyler O. Bland (D) of Virginia, Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D) of North Carolina, R. Ewing Thomason (D) of Texas, J. Buell Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania, Matthew J. Merritt (D) of New York, John M. Costello (D) of California, Harry R. Sheppard (D) of California, Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington, Lyndon B. Johnson (D) of Texas, Walter G. Andrews (R) of New York, Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota, James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, Leo E. Allen (R) of Illinois, D. Lane Powers (R) of New Jersey, James W. Mott (R) of Oregon, Dewey Short (R) of Missouri, Leslie C. Arends (R) of Illinois, W. Sterling Cole (R) of New York, and William J. Miller (R) of Connecticut.

Employees Pray in Unison As Thanks for Divine Aid

LANCASTER, N. Y., March 29 (AP)—Each Monday morning at 10 o'clock about 200 employees of Scott Aviation Corporation crowd into a small room and recite the Lord's Prayer in unison.

Earle M. Scott, President of the firm, started the meetings early in the history of the company—a small war industry that grew out of his basement workshop in 1932 to a war plant turning out high-altitude oxygen equipment for Army and Navy planes and tail-wheel assemblies for gliders and airplanes.

"I was brought up in a school where we recited the Lord's Prayer," Mr. Scott said. "It is just a tribute. It is something that is expected of all of us, but very few do it. We devote these gatherings to a short devotional period, to Americanism and to informative talks. We like to let our people know what we are doing, where we are going, and how we are getting there."

Mr. Scott, who usually talks at these meetings, last Christmas gave his employees a booklet telling just why they were held:

"Many people will say that much of our success has been due to luck. . . . We believe that whatever success we have enjoyed . . . is definitely attributable to the guidance of an ever-present God. To some that may sound a trifle foolish in a busy commercial world, but if God is watching over our personal lives (and religion teaches us that He is) then assuredly He is also watching over our commercial lives."

President Silent On Cassino Battle

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 29

President Roosevelt had nothing to say about the battle for Cassino, Italy.

He answered in the negative a question at a press-radio conference yesterday whether 'there was anything he would like to tell the American people about Cassino, particularly in view of criticism on the subject.

He said he could speak only off the record, and that he would have to reply off the record, also, to an inquiry as to what he thought of stories carried in American and Canadian service papers calling the Cassino campaign a failure.

On the Italian situation, a reporter noted that a columnist said the President had written Prime Minister Churchill of Britain that Marshal Badoglio should be ousted. Mr. Roosevelt's reply was that it sounded like a columnist.

Viereck Denied Conviction Review

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—George Sylvester Viereck, alleged pro-German propagandist, was denied March 27 a Supreme Court review of his conviction on charges that he did not list all foreign principals for whom he worked.

He was sentenced to one to five years' imprisonment after trial last July in the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia. In his Supreme Court appeal he contended his credibility as a witness had been improperly attacked during the trial.

The Justice Department, in opposing a review, described Mr. Viereck as "one of Germany's foremost propaganda agents in this country, both during World War I and immediately after Hitler's accession to power."

The Department said that in his registration statements filed with the State Department he "willfully failed to disclose that he had acted as political adviser and public relations counsel to the Foreign Office of the German Reich."

The Department of Justice said Mr. Viereck is a prisoner in the District of Columbia jail.

Arizona Papers Borrow Newsprint

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 29 (AP)—The War Production Board authorized Phoenix newspapers today to borrow enough newsprint to publish on a restricted basis the remainder of this month.

The Arizona Republic appeared in four-page tabloid size without advertising, except legal notices. The management announced it had used its "alloted rationed newsprint for the first quarter two days before the finish of the quarter," and that publication would be suspended Thursday and Friday unless relief was granted.

Plans had been made to publish the afternoon Gazette of the same size today and then suspend publication of both newspapers—the largest in Arizona—until April 1, when the new quarter allotment will be available.

Garand and Radar Inventors Honored

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The inventor of the hard hitting Garand rifle, and a natural scientist who helped develop radar were decorated by a grateful Government March 28.

Medals of Merit, awarded by the President and presented by Secretary of State Hull, went to John C. Garand of the Springfield (Mass.) Armory, and to Dr. Albert Hoyt Taylor of the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington.

"The father of this rifle has rendered an exceptional service to his country," said Mr. Garand's citation.

Dr. Taylor was praised for having "labored tirelessly in a course of intensive research and experimentation which eventually resulted in the discovery and development of radar."

Crop Acreage for 1944 Is Expected To Equal Highest U. S. Ever Reached

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Joseph L. Orr, Assistant Chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, said yesterday that the total national acreage of all crops this year would equal approximately the highest crop acreage recorded in the United States.

He told the Northeastern Regional Conference of the AAA that reports indicate that feed production would meet or exceed 1944 goals, while crops requiring considerable labor would be short of estimates this year, but would be near or above 1943 production in most cases.

A. W. Manchester, Director of the Northeast Division of the AAA, and Carl R. Smith, Commissioner of Agriculture for Maine, said that 51,000 carloads of Maine potatoes had been shipped this year while between 10,000 and 13,000 remained.

W. S. Middaugh of Upper Darby, Pa., Regional Representative of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, urged farmers not to reduce dairy herds because of shortages, adding that maintenance of milk production was vital to the war effort.

R. N. Evans, agricultural member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, declared farmers would have as many of the same problems of readjustment as businessmen after the war.

Except for soy bean and tame hay crops, northeast region farmers will exceed most production goals, L. H. Diehl, AAA economist for the region, said earlier.

Martin Employees Work in 'Fixtures'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., March 29—So great was the need for manufacturing space in the Glenn L. Martin Company plant here that clerical workers occupying factory space have been housed elsewhere in giant aircraft fixtures, or building frames similar to ship's ways, formerly used for building the hulls of big flying boats.

The company has just disclosed that the new "fixtures offices," which are purely an emergency measure, have added approximately 22,464 square feet of space to the Martin working area.

The giant hull fixtures, it was pointed out, which tower 25 feet above the factory floor, were built in the early days of the first Mariner, twin-engined flying boat, contracts. As new assembly methods were introduced and employees became more familiar with their jobs, fixture time for the big hulls was drastically reduced and it became possible to cut down on the number of fixtures.

Miami Hails Hero Bomber and Crew

MIAMI, Fla., March 29 (AP)—Old 59, A B-25 Mitchell medium bomber, displayed her many flak wounds at the Army's Thirty-sixth Street air base today as she and her crew rested from 121 combat missions flown against the Japanese, one of them a tack attack against the Burma road.

Seven men and Salami, their flying Dachshund mascot, tumbled from the plane when it flew in from the sea yesterday and Capt. Robert R. Ebey, Stillwater, Okla., proudly told of old 59's history.

"She has never failed us or others who flew her," he said. "She never turned back because of mechanical trouble.

"The tacks were strewed along the Burma road were three-pronged affairs, big enough to puncture tires of military vehicles. We hit a long, level stretch, and as I held her steady, the rest of the crew poured hundreds of the tacks along the road."

The bomber was based first in India and later in China.

Other crewmen who returned with the plane are T. Paul J. Sjoberg, co-pilot, Grand Marais, Minn., Lieut. Hilliard O. Peavy, Navigator, Montgomery, Ala., Lieut. George R. Jernigan, Bomardier, Charleston, W. V.; Staff Sergt. Lyle A. Wilson, Engineer, Conneaut Lake Park, Pa.; Sergt. Francis H. Donnelly, Philadelphia, Pa., and Staff Sergt. Rudolf Madsen, Gunner, Eugene, Ore.

Green Loses NCAA Crown To Ute Five

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Utah and St. John's of Brooklyn, the two most surprising teams of the postseason championship college basketball tournaments, will clash at Madison Square Garden Thursday night in a recognized national championship game for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Utah, a seven-point underdog, upset mighty Dartmouth, 42 to 40, to win the N. C. A. A. title in an exciting extra-period game before 14,990 at the Garden last night. St. John's, a similar underdog, toppled favored DePaul, 47-39, on Sunday to win the National invitation tourney.

The Utes, beaten by Kentucky in the first round of the National invitation competition and who later replaced Arkansas in the Western NCAA eliminations, won on a field goal by Herb Wilkinson a second before the five-minute overtime period ended. The goal shattered Dartmouth's 17-game winning streak and provided the first defeat the Indians suffered at the hands of a college team this season.

The Big Green, who now have failed to win the NCAA crown in four successive tries, trailed by 36-32 in the closing minutes of the regulation time, but goals by Bob Dale and Dick McGuire forced the game overtime. The score was tied at 40-40 when Wilkinson sank his winning shot, a one-hander from near the foul line.

In playing St. John's, Utah is following in the steps of Wyoming University, another Rocky Mountain quintet that upset the Brooklyn team for the National title a year ago. Wyoming did not play basketball this season.

Lou Novikoff an Absentee From Chicago Cubs' Camp

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Lou Novikoff, the "Mad Russian," apparently is up to his old trick of giving the Chicago Cuos trouble. The slugging outfielder is among the absentees from the Bruins' spring camp at French Lick, Ind. It can be taken for granted that the James boys—Manager Wilson and General Manager Gallagher—do not like his tactics one bit.

Just as a year ago when Lou stayed away until after the season started, rumors involving a Novikoff trade have started. Warren Giles, general manager of the Cincinnati Reds, is reported trying to talk Wilson into a swap for the outfielder.

Foxx Coming

Meantime, the Cubs learned that pitcher Lon Warneke and outfielder Charlie Gilbert had passed their pre-induction physical exams and that slugger Jimmie Foxx will report Saturday ready to start his comeback.

The Chicago White Sox, also training at French Lick, were told by Johnny Humphries, one of their best pitchers, that he has been reclassified 1-A by his New Orleans draft board. Outfielder Thurman Tucker said he wasn't included in the group called up for service by April 11 and hence expected to be around to play a few games for the Sox. News from other big league camps:

St. Louis Browns—Catcher Joe Schultz was confined to hotel.

Boston Braves—Pitcher Al Javery cut loose for first time. He pitched the equivalent of three full games during batting practice.

Boston Red Sox—Outfielder Leon Culberson may be switched to infield position.

St. Louis Cardinals—Catcher Gerald Burmesiter reported. Pitcher Max Lanier is expected to be back in uniform in a day or so.

Final Offer

Detroit Tigers—Draft status of catcher Paul Richards is expected to be made known today. He is scheduled to take pre-induction exam at Dallas.

Pittsburgh Pirates—A muddy diamond again forced team to work indoors.

Cleveland Indians—Team held outdoor batting drill despite cold and raw wind.

Philadelphia Phillies—Club has made last offer to holdout Coaker Triplett, General Manager Herb Pennock declared.

Philadelphia Athletics—Rookie infielder Frankie Julian was reclassified 1-A and left for New York home to await physical exam.

New York Yankees—Team purchased second baseman Mike Milosevich from Kansas City. Pitcher Bill Zuber reported.

New York Giants—Ace Adams, veteran relief pitcher, worked out for first time this season. He pitched batting practice.

Brooklyn Dodgers—Curt Davis, Bob Chipman, Bill Tanner, and Hal Gregg were selected to pitch today's first exhibition game against Army team.

Seeded Stars Win

Semifinalists in the women's national indoor tennis championships at Longwood Covered Courts today included the four top-seeded players—Mrs. Helen Pederson Rihbany of New York, Katharine Winthrop of Hamilton, Mrs. Norma Taubele Barber of New York, and Judy Atterbury of Wellesley College. All won their quarter-final matches yesterday in straight sets.

Leafs, Wings Close to Cup Elimination

By the Associated Press

You can just about count the Toronto Maple Leafs and the Detroit Red Wings out of the Stanley Cup hockey semifinal play-offs.

They lost last night to the Montreal Canadiens and Chicago Black Hawks, respectively, and now trail by three games to one in the best four-of-seven games series. Montreal whipped the Leafs, 4 to 1, while the Hawks rode roughshod over the Wings, 7 to 1.

A crowd of 13,270 at Toronto saw the Leafs go down for the third time in a row before the National League champions. The Canadiens took a 2-0 lead in the second period on goals by Gerry Heffernan and Toe Blake. In the third period, after a goal by Toronto's Ted Kennedy, Murphy Chamberlain sewed up the game for the Canadiens by rapping home two goals, one on a long shot with the Toronto goalie pulled out of the net and the Leafs using six forwards.

A turnout of 17,533 at Chicago saw the Hawks' No. 1 line of Doug Bentley, Billy Mosienko, and Clint Smith pour on too much speed for Detroit. Bentley got three of the Chicago goals, two unassisted. Smith got two and Mosienko one. Carl Liscombe accounted for Detroit's lone goal on a shot that temporarily tied the score at 1-1.

Dodds Top Athlete

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Gil Dodds, world's fastest indoor miler from Boston, was voted the outstanding athlete of the indoor season by the New York City Track Writers' Association.

Set at Short —By Pap'

The veteran Connie Mack's Athletics won't open the season lacking optimism if he can help it. You don't hear Mack going around depreciating his team's chances in the current pennant race. On the contrary, he exudes an air of confidence and hope.

Unlike some managers, Mack isn't afraid to talk, and when he does speak his statements contain real meat. The day the Athletics opened their spring training camp at Frederick, Md., Mack announced that Bobo Newsom would be his starting pitcher when the Athletics faced Washington on opening day. Frankie Hayes, back with the Athletics after a tour of duty with the Browns, is scheduled to do the catching.

The infield Mack has picked is composed of Dick Siebert, first base; Edgar Busch, second base; George Kell, third base; and Irvin Hall at short. It isn't another $100,000 infield, but it looks better than adequate on paper.

No Sabotage or Serious Fires In Huge N. Y. War Shipments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—The Port of New York has handled bigger wartime shipments than any other port in the world without sabotage or serious loss due to fire, the Greater New York Safety Council was told today by Cornelius H. Callaghan, manager of the Port's Maritime Association.

This record presages tremendous postwar business and employment, he told a session at the Council's convention here at the Hotel Pennsylvania, adding that in September, 1943, a total of 44,646 cars of export freight were unloaded, "the maximum number of cars ever unloaded in this or any other port."

Vigilance of the United States Coast Guard was responsible for the movement of vast ship fleets through the New York gateway with pier fire claims of only $450 in 1943, Mr. Callaghan continued, as compared with $5,000,000 in 1941 and $782,000 in 1942.

He said a maritime safety code for stevedoring and freight handling has proved helpful in preventing accidents and injuries to personnel not only in the Port of New York, but in other ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Describing the 900-mile developed waterfront of New York City and New Jersey comprising the Port, with its many terminals, piers, steamship lines, ship building and repair yards, and the longest chain of warehouses in the world, Mr. Callaghan said these facilities have not yet reached maximum use.

Roosevelt Bows to Military On Jewish-Palestine Question

Continued from Page 1

of Colorado, and Owen Brewster (R) of Maine, took this stand yesterday, calling the White Paper a part of the Munich mentality that had to be swept away.

The President's comments emphasized that the immediate military situation barred action now by the United States. When peace comes, he added, Jewish immigration to Palestine will become a civilian matter and can be worked out then.

Actually, he said, the most important question now is what to do with refugees coming out of Europe through Spain and the Balkans. A war refugee board, comprised of Cabinet officers, is known to be working on this problem and it is understood that Sweden has been approached to help evacuate refugees from the Balkans.

LONDON, March 29 (AP)—The door to Palestine still remains unlatched for some 25,000 of the world's Jews as the March 31 technical deadline for Jewish immigration to Palestine approaches.

Under the terms of a British White Paper, 75,000 Jewish immigrants were to have been admitted by the end of this month, but the Government decided last November that immigration might continue after this date because only about 50,000 Jews had entered owing to the barriers erected by the war.

These difficulties—almost unobtainable transportation and closed frontiers in some cases—naturally will remain for the rest of the quota until the war ends.

Meanwhile, the aim of the White Paper—forging a policy of compromise to enable Jews and Arabs to live together as neighbors—was regarded as obviously not attained as evidenced by recent outbreaks of violence.

Dewey Pleads for Strong U. S. Stand For the Cause of Anti-Semitic Victims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey made a plea for a strong American stand for the cause of anti-Semitic victims at home and abroad yesterday while accepting "The Black Book of Polish Jewry" from the American Federation of Polish Jews.

In the City to vote in the primary, the Governor received a specially bound copy of the book from Benjamin Winter, President of the Federation, in a brief ceremony in his suite at the Hotel Roosevelt. It is a record of atrocities compiled from facts and photographs btained through Underground channels.

"This book is particularly timely," Mr. Dewey said, "coming as it does just as Hitler's barbarians extend their hateful doctrines into the satellite nations. We as a people, are spending the blood of our soldiers, our toil and our substance, in the fight against the beasts in human form who seek to exterminate a race.

"But what is going on daily in the gas chambers of Poland and what impends because of Nazi occupations of Hungary and Rumania requires even more.

"First we must strengthen ourselves against anti-Semitism within. Second, we must extend to the victims abroad every kind of help, both physical and spiritual. We are determined that they will once again be free men, living their lives under God."

Presentation of the book came just 48 hours after eight members of his committee on racial discrimination had resigned after Governor Dewey had by-passed the committee's recommendation for immediate legislation.

Union Would Remove Little Steel Formula

KANSAS CITY, March 29 (AP)—Removal of the Little Steel formula and its replacement by a "realistic wage policy which will permite wage increases to bridge the gap between wage levels and the rise in the cost of living" has been urged by the national convention of the American Communications Association, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In a resolution, the Association said such action would "establish industry-wide stabilization of wages based upon the principle of equal pay for equal work" and would "raise substandard wages to levels commensurate with American standards of decency."

Phillip Murray, President of the C. I. O., in a message read to the convention, urged support of such a stand.

Joseph P. Selly of New York, President of the Association, made public a copy of a letter from President Roosevelt in which he said:

"American workers have been doing a magnificent job in producing the weapons and materials needed by our fighting men all over the world."

Roosevelt Considers Poll Tax Undemocratic

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt, answering a press-radio conference question whether he still considered a poll tax undemocratic, answered that he had always thought so.

President Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has sent a letter to Senate leaders asking them to help get the anti-poll tax bill up for action without delay.

Durnan, Cowley Head Managers' All-Star Sextet

Selection of a rookie for the first time in 12 years and the placing of Bill Cowley of the Bruins at center on the first team highlights the annual all-star sextet chosen by the managers and coaches of the National Hockey League. Announcement of the team was made today by Jim Hendy of New York, editor of the National Hockey Guide.

Bill Durnan, Montreal Canadiens' big goalie, is the newcomer honored in goal, and he is the only first-year player to be selected on the entire squad. Cowley's first-string center berth was practically a certainty even though he missed 14 games over the regular season of 50 games.

Others named to the first team include Doug Bentley of Chicago and Lorne Carr of Toronto at the wings, and Babe Pratt of Toronto and Earl Seibert of Chicago at defense. The full squad follows, with 18 votes a perfect score:

First Team—Bill Durnan, Montreal, 18; Earl Seibert, Chicago, 13; Babe Pratt, Toronto, 17; Bill Cowley, Boston, 17; Lorne Carr, Toronto, 17; Doug Bentley, Chicago, 17.

Second Team—Paul Bibeault, Toronto, 8; Dit Clapper, Boston, 8; Butch Bouchard, Montreal, 8; Elmer Lach, Canadiens, 10; Bill Mosienko, Chicago, 8; Herb Cain, Boston, 12.

Third Line—Clint Smith, Chicago, 8, center; Joe Carveth, Detroit, 5, right wing; Carl Liscombe, Detroit, 6, left wing.

Outstanding Rookie—Gus Bodnar, Toronto, 4.

Honorable Mention—Goal, Mike Karakas, Chicago, 4; defense, Bill Hollett, Detroit, 6; Jack Crawford, Boston, 4; Bill Quackenbush, Detroit, 2; center, Phil Watson, Montreal, 3; Sid Howe, Detroit, 1; right wing, Maurice Richard, Montreal, 3; Bryan Hextall, New York, 2; left wing, Sid Howe, Detroit, 1.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Joe Gordon, New York Yankee second baseman, signed his contract for $20,000.

Three Years Ago

Wisconsin beat Washington, 39-34, to win the N. C. A. A. basketball crown at Kansas City.

Hershey Sextet Climbs Back By Beating Barons

By the Associated Press

Momentarily, at least, the Hershey Bears staved off elimination from the American Hockey League semifinal play-offs by beatina Cleveland, 3 to 1, last night.

The victory, witnessed by 10,553 on the Cleveland ice, left the Bears needing two consecutive wins to oust the Barons from the play-offs. Cleveland leads, three games to two, in the best-four-of-seven-game series. The sixth game is scheduled at Hershey Thursday night and the seventh, if necessary, at Cleveland Saturday night.

Although lacking the services of Bill Moe, star defenseman, the Bears came from behind to win. Les Cunningham gave Cleveland a 1-0 lead in the first period, but Eric Prentice equaled that for the Bears a few minutes later. Fred Hergert slammed the puck home for the winning goal in the second period. Hec Pozzo added another for good measure in the third period.

Al Javery Shows Mid-Season Form; Culberson Moves

Out of Wallingford late yesterday came the interesting news that Al "Bear Tracks" Javery was breaking a lot of young hearts with his fast ball and curve. When Bob Coleman's ace pitcher stepped to the mound in the Braves' Choate School camp, all hitting ceased.

The Braves learned that Jim Tobin, veteran hurler, has been reclassified 1-A. Jime has asked to have his pre-induction examination transferred to Boston. Bad knees may keep him out of the service.

At Baltimore, Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox gave Leon Culberson a trial at shortstop and the youngster looked very good. This will be a season keynoted by versatility and there is no telling what shifts the Skipper may be called up to make in the weeks ahead. George Metkovich arrived yesterday and had his first workout. He acted like a fellow who had worked out before.

Coast Guard Mars Olympics' Finale

After closing out their home season with a thrilling 2-1 loss to the Coast Guard Cutters at the Garden last night, the Boston Olympics today left for Philadelphia on their next-to-the-last road trip of the year. They play Falcons in the City of Brotherly Love tonight, return home for their annual banquet tomorrow evening, and then leave on their final trip to Baltimore to close out their league activities on Sunday.

The Olympics might have won last night if it had not been for the work of Frankie Brimsek, the Bruins' former star netminder, in the Cutters' goal. He kicked out shot after shot and was particularly good when his teammates were shorthanded. After Sunday's game the team will leave directly for the West Coast.

American Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A
Buffalo 5, Indianapolis 7.
Buffalo 3, Indianapolis 1.
Indianapolis 4, Buffalo 3.
Buffalo 3, Indianapolis 2.

Series B
Cleveland 2, Hershey 0.
Hershey 3, Cleveland 1.
Cleveland 4, Hershey 3.
Cleveland 3, Hershey 2.
Hershey 3, Cleveland 1.

National Hockey League

Stanley Cup Play-Offs

Series A
Toronto 3, Canadiens 1.
Canadiens 5, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 2, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 4, Toronto 1.

Series B
Chicago 2, Detroit 1.
Detroit 4, Chicago 1.
Chicago 2, Detroit 0.
Chicago 7, Detroit 1.

Basketball Rules Committee Finally Ends Goal Tending

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—The "string beans" of high school and college basketball no longer will be able to jump up and bat the ball away from the basket when it appears a field goal is certain.

Complying with a widespread demand by coaches that excessively tall players be prevented from using their length for such an advantage, the National Basketball Committee yesterday adopted a rule that prohibits players from touching the ball on its downward arc, unless the shot is obviously short of the hoop.

The committee also adopted three other rule changes in concluding a two-day session. These provide for five, instead of four personal fouls, before a player is banished from the game; permit a player to re-enter the game an unlimited number of times; and grant the officials authority to suspend play immediately in case of an injury to a player.

Service Quintets Meet for Titles

Finals in the three classes of the third annual First Service Command basketball tournament, which brings to a close the competition open to all large Army installations in New England, will be played at the Boston Y. M. C. A. Gym, Huntington Avenue, tonight.

The Wacs will make their first appearance in the tournament, with Camp Miles Standish and Harbor Defenses of Portland vying for the WAC title at 7:15 p. m.

Class B. play-off at 8:15 schedules Bradley Field, Conn., and the Harbor Defenses of Portland. Class A will have the 701st Anti-Aircraft from Newport, R. I., meeting Camp Edwards for the championship.

Counting Noses Some Job In Knapp Family of Texas

HOUSTON, Texas, March 29 (AP)—Applying for a group insurance policy at the Brown Shipbuilding Company here, Ira Knapp disclosed he was the father of 30 children, 19 of whom are alive.

There were 18 boys and 12 girls, he said.

He has six sons in the Army. Four married sons are now classified 1-A. His oldest child is 39 and the youngest is three. He has been married three times and has 21 grandchildren.

An ordained minister turned war-worker, Mr. Knapp is in his fifties.

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PLAINFI

Busy Youthful Wardrobes Due For Their Spring Overhauling

Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Overhauling all the children's clothes? Easter seems to be the time to do it, while they are having a few quiet holidays at home and you can lay your hands on them without too much argument.

Beginning with what you can salvage of their present wardrobes, this is an excellent opportunity to edge in a few new things to keep them trim, and yet keep the old stand-bys among their clothes, going.

A new coat does wonders. Perhaps a navy twill coat with a navy felt hat for the "three to six" sizes; or an all-wool, double-breasted, tweed coat in rambler rose or aqua for the same sized youngster, but this time worn with a stitched-brim off-the-face hat of matching fabric.

For children from seven to 14, why not a box coat with double-stitched flap pockets in natural or blue wool covert, for day-in and day-out use? And no matter what a child has to wear beneath it, a rain-or-shine coat of natural-colored water-repellent cotton gabardine, following the easy lines of the raglan, and having a matching hat to set it off, forges to the front this season as one of their particular darlings.

Using Black Sateen

A somber note edging into the junior field, now that laundry appears more of a problem with all of us, is the use of dark cottons and even of black sateen made up in smocks, dresses, and pinafores for these little folk. Of course, they're trimmed with something gay—with edging of embroideries, or appliquéd motifs that ensnare a child's fancy.

Still lingering in the "three to six" sizes—and who doesn't love to dawdle in children's shops among these flower-like dresses—we find the suspender skirt frolicsome and practical. It may be of wool in some smart clan tartan, and worn with a variety of blouses in cotton, perhaps trimmed with eyelet embroidery, and easily kept fresh. A peasant jumper in navy linen with daisies embroidered in a garland around its yoke, can be worn with a white poplin blouse, serving the same purpose.

One notes, too, the return to favor of hand-smocking on children's clothes. Done in contrasting colors, it can make a "best" dress out of a fine cotton broadcloth or a cotton shantung, until you feel it might almost aspire to being like that treasure which used to belong in every well-dressed child's wardrobe—a smock from Liberty's in London. Those, to be sure, were wonderful crepe de Chines, luscious silks and crispest dimities with most intricate smocking. But a few hours well spent with a needle can accomplish delightful bits of simple smocking on children's summer clothes. Smocking is not really hard to do either, and so generously repays you with its feminine prettiness.

Aping the Grown-Ups

When little girls cease to be "eight-going-on-nine" and arrive at the wonder of "ten-to-fifteen"—life's a different story. Into the discard go pigtails, pinafores, curls, and high-waisted dresses. They join the ice-cream-soda crowd, and sweep out of childhood with determination to establish themselves as individuals. It is then a long sleek bob becomes a thing of great moment. Youngish versions of grown-up clothes are imperative. Skirts must drop over their knees when they sit down, if only for an inch. Tapering slacks and bright blazers, or shorts, as smartly cut as anybody else's, proclaim independence. A tailored suit in some "sophisticated" shade—in dusty rose or lime—or even a classic blue tweed to wear with white blouse and brown accessories—these are affairs of great moment.

Cardigan suits, collarless and just about like mother's, indicate today's trend. There are those bright ensembles—a red wool cardigan suit with matching topcoat—and "red" is the color; or a brown wool suit worn with a bright yellow topcoat and yellow sweater. Coral and aqua, lime and even violet are all favorites.

Variety of Dresses

In dresses, belts instead of sashes circle slim waists. Low-necked jumpers with not a sleeve in sight are pert as you like, particularly if you choose a flowered chintz with a square neckline edged with a delicate lingerie ruffle.

Ticking can take it. Two blue and white dresses indicating Mexican influence are made of this sturdy, hard-wearing fabric. One has a peasant neckline outlined in double rows of red rickrack. A money pouch of ticking dangles from its belt. The other dress is a two-piece suit effect, washable, ironable, wearable.

Print dresses go everywhere when they have gay wool toppers to see them through cool spring days. Violet motifs and carnations, daisies and sprigs of roses bring flowers wherever you go in these rayon prints. One in navy, royal blue, and gold, had its own snugly-fitted wool Chesterfield lined with a gold rayon satin.

Postwar Homes

The next of the series of articles on Postwar Homes written by W. Clifford Harvey is scheduled to appear on this page Wednesday, April 12.

Larry Gordon; Benedict Frenkel

Bright spring flower colors are being chosen for juvenile and teen-age costumes. (Above) The Doll House twins of DePinna wear duplicate dresses of crocus yellow shantung trimmed with navy. (Lower left) Big sister will wear her first suit—a tailored tulip-red worsted with four-button jacket and skirt with inverted box pleats fore and aft. The Dutch bonnet is of faille. From DePinna. (Lower right) These man-tailored slacks of brown gabardine with a blazer of bright yellow wool, piped in white, worn with Persian-print scarf, gratify the teen-agers' longing to look grown-up. From Saks Fifth Avenue, Young Circle Shop.

Ingenuity Contributes Cheer To Bleak Rented Rooms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a fairly good neighborhood, near a school, a mother and her 12-year-old son found three rooms which they could afford within their limited income. In one was a closet big enough for a kitchenette. They were ugly rooms in a wearisome type of house, ugly even when built three-quarters of a century ago—a contrast to the comfortable home they had left. But the rent was low, and the owner promised to allow the new renters a free hand in improvements—at their own expense.

Mother and son at first surveyed their barren new home with gloom. No one could live with such walls, so of course the thing to do was to change them. Fortunately the paper was neither soiled nor loose and the ceilings were a neutral color, so they went to work to transform the walls and lighten the dark woodwork.

Began With Walls

Mother knew of a cheap kalsomine that would not rub off—could even be wiped with a damp cloth. One pound of a basic green and a few cents' worth of other tints were bought and experiments begun. They decided on a gray-green. A wide whitewash brush and a sponge the size of a clenched hand were purchased and these were all the tools needed.

Clad in overalls, mother and son set to work, blending the colors to their taste and experimenting on the smallest room first until they found what they wanted. Mother, using the brush with the verve of an experienced hand, applied the color; son followed with a moist sponge spreading the kalsomine in spirals. The result was a soft silvery green with a mottled effect, some of the background showing through. The dingy woodwork was also given a coat. Each room was treated in the same manner, as one room opened into another, and the result was good.

With the background redeemed next came the furnishing. Because of difficulties of transportation and lack of storage facilities they had sold all large pieces from their former home, saving only studio couches, rugs, a few chairs and small tables, with of course cushions, linens, and so forth. Mother and son soon knew the thrill of making something useful of what some might have considered junk.

Some of their possessions came packed in a long shallow box. As it stood near the wall awaiting removal to the basement, Mother eyed it critically. "That is about the right size for book-shelves: do you suppose—"

Jack responded, "You're right: why shouldn't we use the box? Do let me tinker with it." He bought two boards for shelves, sanded the rough wood, and put blocks under each end, raising the case a foot. The lower shelves were spaced to hold taller books, such as atlas and encyclopedia; the next shelf for the larger-than-average books and the third shelf for those of standard size. The top of the box served as a mantel. On it stood a treasured pair of brass candlesticks whose tall, slender grace broke the monotony of the horizontal lines.

Red Trimming

The case was stained with thinned flat black paint. Mother and Jack were so pleased with the results that they decided to buy moulding, or beading, which cost less than a cent per foot. This was painted red and was nailed to the edges. When their books were arranged, the Paisley effect of the colored book covers, with an occasional glint of gold in the bindings, repeated in the candlesticks, gave character to the entire room.

Encouraged by the success of the bookshelves, they devised a dressing-table from a sturdy box. Glazed chintz left from their former home was fitted to the inside of the box and carefully pasted on with vegetable glue. Cleats to support shelves were nailed inside on each end and painted to harmonize with the chintz. Box-pleated ruffles were attached to the two arms, which swung out. For the top, beaver-board was cut to extend one inch over each side and four inches in front, shaped to form a swell-front effect, then covered with chintz.

An orange crate, cut down and reinforced for strength, was used as a stool for the dressing table. Chintz ruffles from seat to floor, and a cotton-filled pad tied to the seat with long tassels, covered it.

To save precious time for war work, Mother strove to keep all as simple as possible. Curtains, for instance, were muslin, dipped and dyed; no decorative stitches, though she had ideas galore; but for the duration she decided simplicity, conservation of time, effort and material must be the keynote of their home.

F. C. D.

This Is the Time to Take Thought for Your Home And Make It Right for Your Family's Needs

Take Thought for Your Home—No. I

By Neil Martin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is your house, or apartment, as nearly right for you and for your family as you can make it, for wartime living? Do you like to come home to it after a hard, driving day? Is it comfortable and restful and cheerful? Does it play its part in keeping a high morale?

It may seem a little like straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel to find oneself dissatisfied with personal living arrangements at a time when millions of mankind are without where to lay their heads. Few of us, certainly, have the time, or the heart, even if we have the money—after taxes—to strive for any final perfection of the houses and apartments in which we live.

But the fact remains that we have produced so colossally for this war that there is now a slight diversion of materials to civilian use. Our country has not known invasion and battle. Our houses remain intact. We like to keep them that way. We like to keep them not only habitable but as interesting and as attractive as possible.

Sympathetic Approach

While it is surely not a time to indulge in luxuries, we may be excused, I think, if we acquire such things as are essential for replacements.

If you know what's the matter with your house or any particular room in it and feel you can tackle its renovation alone—so much the better. There are still in every community a few older artisans, not engaged in war work, who can re-build, re-finish, paint, drape and upholster, after your ideas and suggestions.

If you feel you need help, there are consulting decorators ready to come to the rescue. Be sure, though, that they are sympathetic with your way of life, that they are acquainted to some extent with your family and its needs.

For your house is nothing if it does not reflect the thinking of the family which occupies it. A happy family knows compromise. A happy house mirrors this right attitude. The individuality of the house as a whole ought never to be sacrificed to the fancies and prejudices, or inexperience, of any one of its members. The house is home to all who live in it. It ought to be a fine family portrait not only of its occupants, but to them. Each member of the family should recognize himself in it. It is family portrait also to those who share from time to time in its hospitality.

The first step at re-furnishing a house is to try to get an impersonal perspective on it.

Comfort With Beauty

Is the hallway dark? Is it hospitable? Does it set the tone of the whole house? Does it accommodate the family's coats and hats, umbrellas and overshoes and, at the same time, keep free of clutter? A mirror, a table or a console, a chair or two will suffice, if they are well arranged. If there is no closet, figure out where one can be installed and let your carpenter draw you a sketch for your approval. Once installed, it should be kept free for the family's outdoor garments with room to spare for those of guests. It ought not to be crowed with carpet sweepers, brooms or used for storage.

Does the living room seem stale, or heavy or over-crowded, or over-stuffed? Are the comfortable chairs in the right places so that general conversation is possible without moving them about? Are there lights where one likes habitually to read? Are there games handy and can one see, both day and night, to play them without changing all the lamps and side chairs? Does the piano stand out into the room like an elephant in a cage or does it properly hug the wall on its straight side?

Is the library a room which is kept reasonably quiet if one wants to work, write or just think? Is it ready for a twosome or a family conference? Are its books available, its desk provided with good light, good pens, ink, blotters, dictionary, stationery? Is there a chest or cupboard to serve for a file for letters and receipts and business papers? Or are these stuck away haphazardly in pigeon holes in the desk or hidden irretrievably out of sight back of books or under the desk blotter?

Is the dining room restful and tranquil? Is it fun to linger in it and talk? Or is it a room from which everyone wants to rush, and get somewhere else as soon as possible?

Three Rules For Room

Are the bedrooms the spit and image of the people who occupy them, whether it be brother with a passion for model airplanes or sister with a collection of unspeakable knickknacks and favors and pin-ups? Are the rooms so arranged that order is almost inevitable? Or are they rooms in which order doesn't matter, so almost unattainable does it seem?

There are hundreds of reasons why a room is wrong. It is comforting to know that there are really only three why it is right. These reasons are, first, that it is essentially simple, uncomplicated; second, that it is comfortable, that is, useful and convenient; third, that it properly serves the needs for which it is furnished, that each piece of furniture and each ornament has its inevitable reason to be where it is.

Test every room in the house against these three fundamental principles—simplicity, utility, and appropriateness—and to the extent that they are applied your home, whether it be mansion or one-room apartment, will be right. It will be the orderly, happy thought of the family externalized.

First of a series of six articles to be run on alternate Wednesdays.

Timely Tips On Trends

By Ann Cox
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you are not planning on a suit this spring, you may wish to reconsider. It's a suit year. It can be classic with the conventional skirt and jacket, or your favorite dress may have its own jacket, but the emphasis is on softness. The new hip-bone jacket bids fair to outdistance all others because of its rare distinction of being right for all figure types.

* * *

The styles you may try are varied. Boleros, double-breasted Eton, weskit front, and three-piece types are ready to step into their proper and useful place in your wardrobe picture. And they do not limit themselves, but derive their inspiration in detail, fabric and cut from an international field. While we are on the subject, why not be courageous and step forth in a suit of two colors? A light jacket contrasted with a dark skirt. Your top coat could be the same color and fabric of the jacket. And the jacket could be even shorter than short.

* * *

Choose your fabric because of its adaptability to draping and soft finishes. Woolens, twills, gabardines, tweeds, flannels, and rayons all have an important place and enjoy the prestige their individual characteristics deserve. Try making details the chief interest, since fabrics are used sparingly. Do not be afraid to use tuckings, yokes, buttons, braid, trapunto, and feminine touches of lingerie, since they all add up to the smart new look of spring, 1944!

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Acme Steel 3	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ¾
Adams Exp 1½g	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	3	41⅜	41	41	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	39	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Allegheny Corp	64	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Allegheny pf	67	29½	28⅜	29½	+ 1½
Alleg pr pf	17	52	50½	51⅜	— 1⅜
Allegh L Stl .35e	17	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾a	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	143	143	143	— 3½
Allied Kid (1a)	2	137⅜	137⅜	137⅜	— ¾
Allied Mills 2g	31	33½	32⅝	33½	
Allied Strs 1	32	16¼	15¾	16	— ⅛
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Allis-Ch Mfg ¾ae	21	36½	36¼	36½	+ ⅜
Alpha P Cem ¼ae	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Amerada Pet ¾ae	3	83	82	82	—2
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Am&FPS7pf 13¾k	1	85¾	83	83	—3
Am&FP 2pf	92	22¼	21⅛	21¾	— ⅜
Am-Haw SS ¾ae	2	34½	34	34½	— ½
Am Hide & Leath	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Am Ice	17	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	— ⅜
Am Ice pf 1½s	3	68	68	68	—2
Am Interna ½gg	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Invest III .60	1	7	7	7	
Am Locomotive¼ae	64	17¾	17⅛	17½	
Am Locom pf 7	1	88	88	88	
Am M&Fdy .80	4	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Am M & Met ¼ae	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Am Metal (¾ae)	2	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅜
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	30	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
Am Pow & Lt	9	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Am P&L $6 pf	22	48⅞	47⅛	48¼	— ⅜
Am P&L $5 pf	19	45¾	44½	45¾	+ ¾
Am Rad&StS .10e	85	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ¼
Am R Mill .20e	13	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
AmRollMpf 4½z †	90	66½	65¾	66	+ ⅜
Am Safety Raz 1a	3	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Am Seating ½gg	4	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
Am Sh Bldg 1e	1240	28¼	28	28¼	
Am Smelt & R 2	10	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ¼
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	80	152½	151½	152½	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	11	25¼	24¾	25	— ⅜
Am Stores ½ae	2	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
Am Stove .30e	3	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	8	30¼	30	30	—1½
Am Sugar pf 7	1	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	—1⅜
Am Tel & Tel 9	10	157¾	157¼	157¼	— ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	13	61½	61	61	— ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	11	62	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅜
Am Tob pf 6	1160	143½	143	143	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	4	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
Am Viscose ½e	3	43	43	43	— ¾
Am Wat Wks	39	7¾	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	20	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
Am Wool pf 2k	8	81½	80½	80¾	— ¾
Am Zinc L & S	7	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Anaconda Cop ½e	35	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
Anacon W&C 1 †	2	26	25¾	26	+ ½
Anchor Hock G.15e	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Armour & Co	23	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Armour&Co pref 5k	5	84	82¼	82½	—1½
Armour & Co pf 7	30	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ¼
Arnold Const ½	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .10e	4	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
Assd D Gds ½ae	10	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	10	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ¼
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	40	91¾	91	91¾	— ½
Atch T&SF 1½e	79	65	63½	64¾	+ ¼
Atch T&S F pf 5	5	90¾	90	90	— ⅞
Atl Coast Line 3g	44	27	25¾	27	+ 1⅜
Atl G&W In pf5g	1	62	62	62	
Atl Refining (¼ae)	11	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
Atlas Corp (¼ae)	23	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	54¼	54	54	—1¼
Atlas Powd ¾ae †	80	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅜
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	10	116¾	116¼	116¼	+ ¼
Atlas Tack .40e	1	35½	35½	35½	—1
Aust Nichols	2	7⅞	7½	7½	— ¼
Aviation Co .20g	68	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Bald Loco ct1½zg	67	19⅝	19	19⅜	
Balt & Ohio	94	8½	7¾	8⅛	
Balt & Ohio pf	157	16¼	15	16	+ ⅜
Bangor & Ar	5	11	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Bang&A pf 3¾k †	70	62⅞	62½	62⅞	+ ¼
Barber Asph	16	24¼	23¾	24¼	
Barker Bros ¾ag	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	11	17	16⅞	17	
Bath Iron Wks 2e	8	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	1	33	33	33	— ¼
Beech Aircr 1g	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
Beech Creek 2 †	10	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Bell Airc 1a	9	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
Bendix Aviat ¾ae	11	26¼	25¾	26	— ½
Best & Co 1.60a	3	37¾	36¾	36¾	—2⅜
Best Foods ½ae	4	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	— ¼
Beth Steel (1½ae)	15	58⅝	58⅛	58¼	— ⅛
Biv & Decker 1.60	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Blaw-Knox .15e	13	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Bliss & L 1.ae	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
Bloom'dale .45e †	15	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
Boeing Airplane 1e	12	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Bohn Al&Brass ¾ae	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅜
Bon Ami B 2½z †	90	49¾	49	49	
Bond Strs 2	4	34⅞	34⅜	34½	— ¼
Borden Co .40 e	6	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	36	35⅝	36	
Bower Roll B ½ae	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Braniff Airw .60	55	14¾	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	8	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	19	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ½
Briggs & Strat 3	2	42⅜	42	42	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers ½ae	1	45	45	45	
Bklyn Un Gas †	21	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
Brunswk-Balke ¾ae	7	18¾	18¼	18¼	
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	16	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
Budd Mfg	13	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	210	58⅞	58¼	58⅞	+ ⅛
Buda Wheel 3zg	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Bullard Co ½ae	6	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
Burl Mills (.40e)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
Burr Add Ma .20e	14	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼ae	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Bush T pf 6 †	20	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ¾
Bush TBpf1½k †	30	48⅛	48⅛	48¼	— ⅛
Butler Bros .30e	26	10	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
Butler Br of 1½z	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Byers A M Co	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Byron Jack ¼ae	1	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	12	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ½
Calif P pf 2½	20	56	56	56	
Callahan Z-Lead	12	½	¾	¾	
Calumet&Hec .20e	5	6¾	6½	6⅝	
Campbell Wy ¾ae	4	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Can Dry Ale ¼ae	17	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
Can South Ry 3 †	30	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
Canad Pacific h½ae	82	9¼	9	9⅛	
Capital Adm A	2	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
Carpenter Stl ½ae	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
Carriers&Gen .05e	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co	14	148¼	148¼	148¼	
Case (JI) pf 7 †	10	148¼	148¼	148¼	— ¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	49	48¾	49	+ ¼
Celanese Cp ½of*	12	36⅛	35¾	35¾	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	1140	118	118	118	
Celotex Corp 3/5	10	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	16	21⅛	20⅞	21	
Cent Foundry	21	3	3	3	
Cen. Ill Ltpf4½z †	10	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
Cent R R N J	5	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
CentVioletaSug 1g	1	23	23	23	—1
Century Rib M	1	7½	7½	7½	— ½
Cerro de Pas ¾ae	10	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Cert-teed 6 pf	1180	61½	60¾	60¾	— ¼
Chain Belt ¼ae	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Champ P&Fpf 6	1140	110	109½	119½	+ ¼
Checker Cab	10	30	29	30	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	48	45⅜	45⅛	45½	— ½
Chi&E Ill ½zg	31	8⅜	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
Chi&E Ill A 1e	52	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
Chi Grt West	47	7	6½	6¾	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 5¼k	16	23½	22¾	23	— ⅜
Chi No West wi	10	23⅞	23	23½	— ⅜
Chi No West pf wi	31	54⅜	53¾	54⅜	+ ¼
Chi Pneu Tool 2	5	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	2	41	40½	40½	— ½
Chickasha Cot O 1	1	15	15	15	
Childs Co	4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp ¾ae	30	83	82	82½	— ⅜
City I&F 1.20	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Clev Gr Br ½ae	1	39½	39½	39½	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	6	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ¼
Cluett Peab ½ae	12	26	35½	35⅝	— ½
Cluett Pea pf 7 †	50	148¼	148¼	148¼	+1
Coca-Cola 3a	3	115	114½	114½	—1
Coca-Cola A 3	1140	65½	64¾	64¾	—1½
Colgate-P-P ½a	8	26	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛

Today's Sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	1,344,220
1944 volume to date	59,968,694
1943 volume to date	73,985,879

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Col-P-P pf 4¼ †	30	105½	105½	105½	
Collins & Aik ¾ae	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Col & South	†360	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
Col & South 1pf	†1140	18½	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
Colum Fuel & Iron 1	4	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
Colum B'cast A.40e	12	28⅞	28½	28½	
Colum B'cast B.40e	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Colum G&E .10e	49	4⅝	4½	4½	0
Col G & E 6 pf 6	3	83	82¼	82¼	
Col G&E 5pf 5 †	40	79	76	76	—2⅛
Colum Pict ½zg	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Coml Credit 3	9	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	6	44	43¾	43¾	
Coml Solv .60g	18	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
Com'with&South	18	¾	½	¾	
Com&So pf 1¾k	11	81⅞	81⅝	81⅞	
Com Ed 1.40	23	25⅞	25½	25½	— ¼
Conde Nast ¾ag	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn1	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Consol Cigar ½ae	2	25¾	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	65	22⅛	22	22	
Cons Edis pf 5	1	106	106	106	
Cons Film Ind	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Cons Film pf ¼k	9	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅜
Cons Laundries .60	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	30	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅜
Cons RR Cuba pf	9	14½	14¼	14½	+ ½
Cons Vultee 1e	18	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ¼
Cons Vul pf 1¼	1	20	20	20	— ¼
Consol'n Coal	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Consol Coal pf 2½	1	46½	46½	46½	—1½
ConsumP pf4½z †	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¼
Container Co ¼ae	8	23¼	23	23	
Cont Bak ½ae	9	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Cont Bak pf 8	1	107½	107½	107½	—1½
Cont Can ¾ae	6	36¼	36	36	—1
Cont Diam F .20e	3	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	—1
Cont Motors .15e	13	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Cont Oil Del .30e	7	31½	31¼	31⅛	— ⅛
Cont Steel ¾ae	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Cooper-Bess ¼ae	7	13¾	13½	13⅝	
CopperweldStl .80	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	†130	47¼	46¾	47¼	+ ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	12	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	120	177½	177½	177½	
Cornell-D E .20e	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Coty Inc .30g	1	5½	5½	5½	
Coty Internat	2	2½	2½	2⅛	— ⅛
Crane Co ¼ae	11	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
Crane Co pf 5 †	20	108	107½	108	+ ½
Cream of Wh 1½	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Crosley Corp ¼ae	5	18⅜	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¾ag	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
Crown Cork pf 2¼	2	46½	46½	46½	+ ¼
Crown Zeller 1	5	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf5 †	10	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
Crucible Steel 3g	13	31½	30¾	31	+ ¼
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	— ⅛
Cuba R R pf	†360	24⅛	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	11	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ¼
Cudahy Packing	7	26¼	25¾	26	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	23	57⅜	53¾	53¾	— ¾
Curtiss-Wright¾ag	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	13	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	
Cutler-Ham .35e	1	23	23	23	
Davega Strs ½ag	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Davison Chem 1a	10	14½	14⅛	14½	
Decca Record 1.20	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	13	39⅝	39½	39⅝	
Deere&Co pf 1.40	2	33	33	33	
Del & Hudson	100	30½	29	29⅞	
Del Lack&West	110	8¾	8¼	8⅝	
Detroit Ed .60e	12	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	†190	35	34¾	35	+ ½
Diam Match 1½	2	31½	31⅜	31½	
Diam Matchpf1½z	1	38⅝	38½	38½	
Diam T Motor 1ae	1	14	14	14	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	37	34¼	33½	34¼	+ ¾
Dixie Cup ½zg	2	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
Dixie C A 2½z †	10	44½	44½	44½	
Doehler Die C ¾ae	8	40	39⅝	39⅞	+1⅜
Dome Mines h1.60	14	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
Douglas Airc 5g	19	50½	49	49½	—1
Dow Chem 3	1	118½	118½	118½	—1
Dow Chem pf 4	2	108¾	108¾	108¾	
Dresser Mfg 2g	7	31½	30¾	30¾	
Dunhill Int	30	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
Duplan Corp .80g	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
duPont de N 1¼ae	12	143¾	143¼	143½	— ⅛
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	8	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
Eastern Air L	3	26⅞	26	26	— ⅜
Eastern R M .10e	5	8¼	7⅞	8¼	
Eastman Kodak 5	3	164½	163½	163½	— ¾
East Kodak pf6 †	10	179	179	179	+2
Eaton Mfg B 3	3	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
E'&Mds Ind .08e	1	4	4	4	
El Auto-Lite 1¼ae	2	38⅝	38½	38⅝	
Electric Boat ¼ae	15	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	10	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	7	84	82½	82½	—1½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	20	89	85¼	87½	—1
El Paso N G 2.40	2	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅜
Endic John pf 4 †	10	104½	104½	104½	
Eng Pub Service	65	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5	†110	94¼	93½	94¼	+ ½
EPSS5½pf5½z	†170	97½	97½	97⅛	—1⅛
Eng P S $6pf6	† 60	99	99	99	—1½
Equit Off Bldg	46	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
Erie RR 1g	15	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
Erie RR ct 1g	93	12⅜	11¾	12	
Erie RR pf A 5	5	55	54⅜	54⅜	—1¼
Eureka V Cl ¼ae	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Evans Prods ¼ae	3	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	4	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
Exchange Buff .15e	10	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
FairbanksMorse1a	2	37	36¼	37	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	6	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	30	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Fed Lt&Tract ¼ae	10	16¾	16⅛	16½	— ¼
Fed L&T pf 6 †	20	100½	100¼	100½	
Fed M & S ¾ae	2	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅝
Fed MotTruck .40	8	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Federat D Sts 1½z	11	24½	24	24½	+ ¼
FedDStrspf4¾k	†100	95½	95	95½	+ ½
Fero Enam ¼ae	6	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	2	48	47½	48	
Firestone T&R ¾ae	10	42	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅜
FirstNatStrs 2½z	3	39	38¼	39	
Flintkote .15e	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Florence Stove 2	1	37	37	37	
Follansbee Stl	1	7	7	7	
FollansbeeStlpf	†130	51½	50¼	51½	+ 1¼
Food Mach .35e	3	58½	58¼	58½	+ 1½
Foster Wheeler	27	21¾	20¾	21¾	+ ⅝
FostWhGpf 1½z †	70	22¼	22	22¼	— ¼
Francisco Sugar	2	14	14	14	
Frank Simon pf †	10	88	88	88	—3
Freeport Sulph 2	6	32⅛	32	32	— ⅜
Fruehauf Tra .40e	4	34	33¼	33¼	—1¼
Gabriel Co	2	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
Gair Robert .30g	1	3½	3½	3½	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	4	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅜
Gamewell Co¼ze †	90	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind .40	19	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Gen Am Trans ⅝ae	6	45½	45¼	45⅛	— ⅛
Gen Baking .30e	17	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .60g	12	9⅛	9	9	
Gen Cable	17	5⅞	4⅞	5	
Gen Cable A	3	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 13¾k †	70	63	63	93	+1½
Gen Elec 1.40	36	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
Gen Foods 1.60	16	42¼	41¾	41¾	— ½
Gen Fds pf 4½z †	20	114	114	114	— ¼
Gen G & El A	43	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Gen Mills5pf5 †	30	130	130	130	
Gen Motors ¾ae	84	57½	56½	57½	+ ½
Gen Outd Adv ¼ae	1	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
Gen Outd Ad A 3k	2	42½	42½	42½	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq 1	3	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅝
Gen Print Ink .10e	9	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼ae	2	21⅝	21¼	21¼	
Gen Real & Util	21	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
Gen R&Util pf 6g	1	73	73	73	—1¼
Ger Refract .30e	3	21¾	21½	21½	
Gen Shoe ¾ae	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Gen S C pf 13¾k	†160	83½	61½	83½	+21½
Gen Tel 1.60	5	24¾	24⅜	24¾	
Gen Time Inst ¼ae	3	21	21	21	
Gen T&R 1g	10	22⅜	22	22	
Ger T&R pf 4½z †	10	1023⅜	1023⅜	1023⅜	+ ⅜
Gillette Saf R .80	29	10¾	10½	10⅝	
Gillett Saf R of 5	1	80	80	80	+ ½
Gimbel Bros .40e	29	13⅜	13	13⅛	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	1	94	94	94	Mar28
Glidden Co .30e	1	19½	19½	19½	
Glidden cvpf 2¼	2	48	48	48	— ¾
Goebel Adolf	55	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
Goebel Brew .20	12	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	10	97½	97½	97½	—2½
Goodrich(BF) ½ae	38	46¼	45⅛	45⅞	— ⅝
Goodrich B F pf 5	5	1023⅜	102	102	Mar28
Goodyear T&R ½ae	27	42¾	42⅛	42½	
GoodyearT&R pf 5	1	109½	109½	109½	
Grth Hosiery ½zg	5	11⅜	11¼	11½	— ¼
Goth Hosierypf7 †	10	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ¾

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Granby Con Min	5	4⅛	4	4	
Granam-Paige Mot	51	1½	1½	1½	
GraniteCS .52½zg	14	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅜
Grant W T 1.40	4	36¼	36	36	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Gt NorRy pf 2g	9	31	30½	30⅞	
Gt West Sug 2	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Green H L 2a	1	47½	47½	47½	
Greyhound Corp 1	33	20¼	20	20	— ⅜
Greyhound pf .55	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
GrumAircEn 1½zg	1	11½	11½	11½	— ½
Guantan Sug pf †	30	138	138	138	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	100

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervison of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅛	4⅞
American Barge Line Co	9⅛	10¼
mAerican Hardware Co	26	28
American Manufacturing	39¾	42¾
American Manufac 5 pf	89¾	..
American Wringer Co	8	8⅞
†Amoskeag Company	36¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	76¾	..
Appleton Company	32¼	35¼
Applied Arts Corp	31¼	33¼
Arlington Mills	46¾	50
Atlas Ulywood Corp pf	27½	29½
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	20⅛	21¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22¼	24½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	5⅜	6⅛
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17	18⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	73¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	19⅞	21¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34¼	37
Brown Co	1.65	1.95
Brown Co pf	32¼	35
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	33	36
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15¼	16¾d
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	34½	37½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25¾	28¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26½	28½
Draper Corporation	71	74
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅞	17⅞
Eastern Corporation	9¼	10⅛
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅝	21¼
Exolon Co	8⅜	9¾
Family Finance Inc	11⅞	13¼
Family Finance pf A	24	26½
ood air Stor- Inc	44¾	47¾
ruit of the Loom	35¾	38½
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅞	17¼
General Machinery	22	23⅞
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8	9
Goodall Worsted Company	43	46
Graton & Knight Co	8⅞	9⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86¼	90⅞
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	31½	33½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	59	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1½
Haskelite Mfg Co	8¾	9½
Heywood Mfg Co	8⅜	9½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	18¾	20¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	28⅜	30¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅜	17¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	29¾	32½
International Machine Tool	10⅛	11
Keith George E Co	55	..
Kendall Company	8⅞	10⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	19⅞	21¾
Landers Frary & Clark	31	33½
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6¾	7⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	103¼	109¼
Marathon Paper Mills	49⅝	52⅞
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	58¼	61½
Merck & Co	39½	42½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	45¼	48¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	65¾	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20⅜	23⅛
Millers Falls Company	9½	10⅞
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8¼	8⅞
Nashawena Mills	16⅜	18¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	68	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33¼	36¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	75	79
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	29¼	31⅝
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅞	5⅜
National Shirt Shops	13⅛	14⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	61¾	65¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	45¾	49
Nicholson File Company	34½	37
Nonquitt Mills	31¼	34½
Ohio Finance	9⅞	10⅞
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	37½	40½
Parker Appliance	12½	14
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	60	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	87	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	29¾	31¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	29¼	..
Sagemore Manufacturing Co	49¼	..
Sanford Mills	38	41
Submarine Signal Co	27¼	29¾
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅜	2¾
United Elastic Corp	16⅞	17¾
U S Envelope Company	62¼	67¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	117½	122½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	70	73¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	101½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	25¼	27½
Warner & Swasey Co	7⅞	8⅞
Warren Bross Class B	33¼	36¼
Warren Bros Class C	9⅜	10½
West Point Manufacturing	42½	45½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	9¾	11

†Ex-dividend. *Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104⅜	
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	107	108½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	104¾	106¾
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109¼	110¾
Springfield G & El	5	1957	104⅜	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	101¼	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107½	109

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	114½	118½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	101¼	105¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	108¼	112¼
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	92¼	96¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	113¾	117⅞
General Water G & E $3 pf	45¼	48¼
Jamaica Water Supply	31¼	34
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	102¾	106¾
Kansas P & L $4½ pf	102½	106½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	103¾	107⅞
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111¼	115¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	93⅜	..
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	29	31¼
No States Power Del 6 pf	70¼	73¼
No States Power Del 7 pf	77¼	80¼
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113	117
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	109¾	113¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	116¾	120¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	103¼	107¼
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	103¼	106¾
Public Service Colo	34¼	25¾
Public Service Ind	15⅜	17⅛
Public Service Ind 5 pf	101¾	105¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	108	112
Rochester Gas & Elec 5 pf	103¾	107¼
Rochester Gas & Elec 6 pf	106¾	110¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	12⅝	13¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18⅞	20⅞
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116	..
Tampa Electric Co	24	26
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	15⅞	17¼

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13¼	14¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	36½	..
Brockton Gas Light	8	8⅞
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15⅛	16⅝
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	107	..
Conn Light & Power	39¾	42
Eastern Utilities Asso	23	25
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅜	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	23¼	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37¼	40
Green Mountain Power pf	25½	27½
Hartford Electric Light	47¼	50
Haverhill Electric	25¼	27¾
Haverhill Gas Light	15⅜	17⅞
Holyoke Water Power	16⅛	18⅛
Lawrence Gas & Lawrence	29½	..
Lowell Electric Light	37¼	40¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	78¾	83¼
Mass Power & Light pf	16⅜	17¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	31¾	34¼
Narragansett Elec pf	56¼	59½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	27	28¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	56¼	58¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	107½	111½
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	99¼	103¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	38½	41
N E Public Serv $6 pf	37½	40
Newport Electric	21	..
Providence Gas	79¾	83⅝
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	109	114
R I Pub Serv pf	30	32½
Rockland Light & Power	7½	8⅜
Springfield Gas Light	21	23
Western Mass Companies	24	26

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Stocks
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	22⅛	23⅞
Bank of New York (14)	390	402
Bankers Trust (1.40)	50¼	52½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	95½	100½
Central Hanover Bank&Tr (4)	97½	101
Chase National (1.40)	37⅝	39⅝
Chem Bk&Trust (1.80)	48⅝	50⅞
Commercial (1.60)	46½	49
Continental Bank & Tr (.80)	18¾	20
Corn Exchange Bk&Trust(2.40)	46⅜	49⅛
Empire Trust (3)	74	78
First National N Y (80)	1560	1600
Guaranty Trust (12)	206½	214½
Irving Trust (.60)	14¼	15¼
Kings County (80)	1500	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	36½	39½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	47½	50
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅞	53⅝
National City (1)	34⅞	36⅝
New York Trust (3½)	93	97
Public (1.50)	36⅜	39⅛
Title Guaranty & Trust	57⅛	6⅜
United States (60a)	1450	1490

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	48⅜	51⅜
Merchants Ntaional (12)	310	325
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rocgland (2)	52	57
National Shawmut (1)	24⅜	26⅛
Pilgrim Trust (8)	195	..
Second National (4)	125	132
†State Street Trust (8)	270	..
United States Trust (.50)	9⅛	10⅜
Un ited States Trust pf (.80)	15⅞	17⅜
Webster & Atlas (2)	57½	61½

‡Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. †Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	47¼	49¾
Continental Illinois (4)	93	97
First National Chicago (10)	227	232
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	34⅛	36⅞

Insurance Stock

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	131½	139½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50¼	52¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34¼	36
Agricultural (3a)	70½	74
American Alliance (1a)	21⅞	23¼
American Casualty Company	11	12¼
American Equitable (1)	16⅞	18⅜
AmericanInsuranceNewark(1.2a)	14⅞	16¼
American Re-Insurance (2)	50¼	53¾
American Reserve	12¾	14¼
American Surety (2½)	56½	59
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6	7
Bankers & Shippers (4)	80½	85½
Boston (16a)	545	570
Camden Fire (1)	19⅝	21⅜
City of New York (1.e)	17¼	19¼
Conn General Life (1a)	43¾	45¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38¾	41
Federal (1.40)	43	46¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61½	65½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	83¾	87¾
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12⅞	14
Franklin Fire (1a)	24½	26½
General Reinsurance (2)	46½	49½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	41	43¾
Globe & ReRepublic (1½)	8⅛	9⅞
Great American Insurance	27½	29¼
Hanover (1.20)	26	28
Hartford Fire (3a)	93¾	98¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41	43¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	28⅞	30⅝
Homestead (¼E)	13¼	15¼
Insurance Co North Amer (2½a)	82¼	84¾
Jersey Insurance New York(1.80)	38¾	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	6⅞	8
Marylnd Casualty	8	8¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	67	70½
Merchants&MfsofNew York (.40)	5⅜	6½
MerchentsFireAssocia (1½a)	46¼	49
National Fire (2)	55½	58½
National Liberty (.20a)	6¼	7¼
National Union (3a)	178	188
New Amster Casualty (1.E)	24⅞	26⅞
New Brunswick (1½)	28¼	30¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	47¼
New York Fire (.80)	123⅜	13⅞
North River (1)	21⅜	23⅛
Northeast Insurance	5⅞	6⅞
Northern (3a)	89½	94
Pacific Fire (5)	102½	107½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47	49½
Phoenix (2a)	79¼	83¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅜	15⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	13⅞	15⅞
Reinsurance Cor New York (1.g)	4⅜	6½
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	27	29
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	22¼	24¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	283	293
Seaboard Surety (1a)	44¾	47¼
Security (1.40)	35¼	37⅛
Springfield (4½a)	121½	127
Standard Accident	61¾	65½
Travelers (16)	472	487
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	35⅞	37⅞
United States Fire (2)	47¼	50½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	70½	75½
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅛	32⅝

a Also extra or extras. gPaid last year. eDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.45	3.75
Amerex Holding	25.50	27.375
American Business Shares	2.45	3.78
Axe Houghton Fund	13.62	14.65
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.14	105.35
Boston Fund	16.82	18.10
Broad Street Investing	27.38	29.60
Bullock Fund	14.80	16.22
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.58	29.66
Chemical Fund	9.47	10.25
Christiana Securities Co	2300.00	2470.00
Commodity Corp	9.32	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	38.00	41.00
Dividend Shares	1.20	1.32
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.75	22.28
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.45	13.37
Equitable Trust Corp	29.55	31.77
Equity Corp $2 pf	36.75	39.00
Equity Corp $3 pf	36.75	39.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.26	19.57
Fund Investors Inc	21.97	24.01
General Capital	32.55	35.00
General Investors Trust	5.34	5.76
Group Securities Inc		
Fully Admin Shares	6.90	7.59
Railroad Shares	3.54	3.91
Steel Shares	4.05	4.48
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.62	22.17
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.84	.93
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.04	1.14
‡Keystone Custodian Funds:		

Bid		Asked
B-1	39.20	S-1 25.78
B-2	31.22	S-2 13.70
B-3	21.50	S-3 10.66
B-4	10.86	S-4 4.68
K-1	18.31	K-2 21.27

‡Loomis Sayles Mt Fd	92.20	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	39.20	..
Maryland Fund	4.35	4.95
Mass Invest Tr	21.00	22.59
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.20	10.97
Mutual Invest	10.55	11.53
Nation Wide Voting	1.23	1.36
New England Fund	12.29	13.25
Old Colony Tr Assoc	19.375	21.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.51	.56
Putnam Fund	13.65	14.68
Quarterly Income Shares	6.30	6.95
Railway & Light Sec	13.375	14.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.28	3.60
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.71	91.53
Spencer Trask Fund	13.83	14.74
State Street Invest	81.06	87.11
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	ETAOIN	NN
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.72	.81
Wellington Fund	16.12	17.72

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	2.65	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.66	..
Diversified Tr C	3.60	..
Diversified Tr D	5.45	6.20
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.65	4.25
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.68	5.42
Nation Wide Sec	3.60	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	28.125	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.04	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.68	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.58	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.25	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.30	..
US Elec Lt&Pow "A"	16.10	..
US Elec Lt&Pow "B"	1.70	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.75	3.125
First Boston Corp	25.50	27.50

*Ex-dividend. ‡Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	113½	118½
Liberty Aircraft	10⅝	11⅞
Piper Aircraft	7⅛	8
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8⅛	9⅛

Ingersoll-Rand Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Ingersoll-Rand Co. reports net profit for 1943 of $6,880,282, equal to $6.78 a share, compared with $5,955,193 or $5.90 a share in 1942. The company reports net sales of $118,083,087 in 1943, compared with $96,685,988 the previous year. In 1942 provision of $10,714,446 was made for renegotiation. Similar proceedings for 1943 have not been commenced, the company reports.

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Industry Fears Draft Causing Depletion of Vital Personnel

(First of two articles on the draft.)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recent crisis in the selective service, and the impending threat that occupational deferments for men under 26 may be heavily slashed, has been putting many industrial managements into something approaching a panic.

Reasons for the plan to comb out something round 250,000 young men from industry in the next few months are numerous.

One is the growing need for infantry, which particularly means younger men. The Army is preparing for the invasion of Europe. Its average age is around 27; that of the Navy is around 22 and of the Marines under 21. The need for infantry is indicated by the recent order that 30,000 young men who were training for air service will instead go into the infantry.

Falling Behind on Quotas

On the supply side the local draft boards, harder and harder pressed to obtain men and forced to choose between taking fathers and men occupationally deferred, have fallen behind on their quotas, and this deficit is to be made up in the next few months. Between 75,000 and 100,000 men a month are being returned to civilian life and this drain also must be made up with fresh recruits.

Lastly there is ample evidence that many employers have been abusing or evading their right of asking for occupational deferment for their employees.

Draft board processing of cases becomes more and more difficult, as the boards must make harder and harder choices, with the wisdom of a Solomon. Occupational deferments mean that more fathers must go, and this in many cases can produce hard feelings, as wives and mothers whose men have gone see able-bodied young chaps still left.

The problem can be roughly divided into three parts.

In the first place many essential civilian industries are getting desperately short of able-bodied men. The railroads and the Office of Defense Transportation are currently trying to find 100,000 more men (or women). The growing shortage of paper is in considerable part due to the shortage of lumber-jacks both in the Pacific Northwest and in the Canadian forests. The coal mines have lost so much manpower to the draft and to war industry that there is question whether the year's quota of coal can be mined. The steel industry now faces growing manpower shortage and is shutting down some of its less important operations.

Nation's Labor Force Shrinks

In such industries there are probably few if any young men left under 26 except those already occupationally deferred. And young men are particularly necessary in some of these industries. A strong back is needed in the lumber woods. In coal mining a good part of the machinery is operated by younger men.

A second category of industries will suffer heavily by the withdrawal of young men not because of their particular need of youngsters but because they are currently critical to the war effort and are already in danger of falling below production schedules for lack of any kind of labor, old or young, male or female. Among these are landing craft, foundries, ball-bearings, synthetic rubber, electronics, radar, trucks, airplanes, and airplane instruments.

Here one of the difficulties is the high rate of labor turnover and the difficulty of holding the people. In particular industries like the airplane makers have in recent months actually been losing women workers heavily on balance. It is estimated that 1,500,000 women have left work in the last six months for one reason or another, chiefly the difficulty of maintaining homes, while working, and also due to the fact that when industries are cut back, women are much less willing than men to move to some other city to take some other war job.

As a result the nation's total manpower is actually going down slowly. And last week Donald Nelson told the House Military Affairs Committee that "it cannot be too strongly emphasized that manpower will become a more and more critical problem in munitions production in the months ahead." Production in five or seven critical munitions categories declined in February,—guns, ships, combat and motor vehicles, radar, and miscellaneous supplies.

Adverse Effect on Output

A further difficulty for industry lies in the fact that farm labor deferments operate under a special law, the Tydings Amendment to the Selective Service Act. But in effect American industry, and particularly war industry, is now in the same position as to the draft as was American agriculture a year ago, when it was decided that special deferments must be given to farm workers in order to insure an adequate supply of food for United States consumption and Lend-Lease.

As in instance of how industrial managements feel, the West Coast airplane makers warned a week or so ago that if the draft boards take "too literally" the new order to comb out occupational deferments for young men, the effect on aircraft output will be dangerous. Again, the tool and die industry warns that it must have 75,000 men deferred or output will drop 30 per cent. The airlines warn they will be "badly crippled" in both civilian and military transport if deferment is canceled for their flight and maintenance personnel.

In short, many industrialists fear that the Army, in taking key personnel now almost irreplaceable, "won't miss the well till the water runs dry," or, in other words, will not only cripple many civilian services, but also cut down its own supplies of many important munitions and new devices.

But the most acute problem of all arises in the threat to trained staffs of engineers, chemists, physicists, and research workers by the subtraction of men under 26 from essential projects.

An astonishingly large proportion of these staffs today engaged in some of the nation's newest and most important technical developments are very young men.

The airplane makers estimate that a tenth of all their male employees are under 26, a considerable proportion of them "nuclear" personnel. About a quarter of the chemists in war industry are under 26. One electrical manufacturing firm, engaged almost exclusively on war work, estimates that 25 per cent of its technical staff is under 26 years old.

(To be concluded.)

Boston Stocks

March 29

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	102½	101½	102½	103
2.00	Bos Edison	34¼	34	34	33⅞
5.00	Bos Elevated	71	70¼	70¼	71
..	B&M pr pf	38⅛	37½	38⅛	38
..	B&M st A pf	7½	7¼	7½	7½
.64	Bos Pers Prop	13½	13½	13½	13½
.75d	Copper Range	6	6	6	6
4.50	E Gas&F pr pf	63½	63½	63½	63⅛
..	E Mass St Ry	6	6	6	6
..	E Mss RR pf B	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	⅝
..	Eastern SS	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
1.00	Econmy Grcry	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
1.00	Emplyrs Group	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
..	Maine Cent pf	31⅜	31	31	32
..	Narr Rac Asso	9	9	9	9
..	Nat Service	10c	10c	10c	10c
..	Nat Tunnel	1	1	1	1¼
	N E G & E pf	27½	27½	27½	28
1.50a	N E Tel & Tel	104½	104	104½	104½
..	North Butte	40c	38c	40c	45c
2.50	Unit Sh Ma	70½	70½	70½	70½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Pan-American Petroleum

NEW YORK (AP)—Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Co. reports for 1943 net profit of $4,308,254, equal to 92 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $4,047,197, or 86 cents a share, in 1942.

New Issues Offered: Others Registered

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—A new bond issue of $38,000,000 and two blocks of preferred stock were publicly offered today.

Dillon, Read & Co. headed a nation-wide group selling $38,000,000 first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds of the Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. and 40,000 shares of 4¾ per cent preferred stock. The bonds were priced at 106¼ and interest and the stock at 105½ and interest. Proceeds will be used for retiring outstanding obligations.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. and W. E. Hutton & Co. offered 25,507 authorized but heretofore unissued shares of Champion Paper & Fibre Co. 6 per cent cumulative preferred at 109 and interest. Proceeds will be added to working capital and eventually used for betterments to plant.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., of New York City, has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission 60,000 shares of $2.50 cumulative preferred stock ($50 par value) and 40,000 shares of $10 par value common stock, to be sold through Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Beaven Corp., and Schroder Rockefeller & Co., Inc., New York.

American Optical Company, Southbridge, Mass., has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission 230,000 no par value common shares to be offered through Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., and Estabrook & Co., New York.

Shareholders may purchase one of the 167,490 newly issued shares for each three presently held. The additional 62,510 shares are being offered by ten vendor trusts.

Proceeds from the sale of the newly issued shares will be devoted to working capital and expansion.

Ford Sales Manager Resigns

DETROIT (AP)—The Ford Motor Company announced the resignation of H. C. Doss, from 1939 to 1943 general sales manager and more recently regional sales manager for the company's southeast region. Mr. Doss joined the Ford Motor Company in August, 1916, at Oklahoma City. The announcement gave no reason for the resignation nor any information concerning Mr. Doss' future plans.

Air Insurance Profits Found High by CAB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board said it had been unable to determine whether premiums for aviation insurance are "fair and reasonable" and suggested the designation of a single Federal agency to collect additional information.

In releasing a study of aviation insurance which it said did not purport to be exhaustive, the board reported that profits of the underwriting business had been high during the periods covered by its inquiry. But it added that "there were factors which, when taken into account, make a final judgment impossible at this time. Consequently, it is believed that continued observation of the aviation insurance market is in order to ascertain whether that market is adjusting its rates as rapidly and as fully as is reasonably possible, in relation to the progress made in the reduction of aviation hazards, and is otherwise accommodating itself to the development of aviation.

"It is believed that such observation can best be accomplished by providing for the power to obtain periodic reports of appropriate data disclosing the underwriting results of the American aviation insurance market."

The board said there is no Governmental regulation of the aviation insurance market as a whole, and that New York has been the only state to undertake regulatory action.

It asserted also that "the absence of competition among the three leading groups (of insurers) as to non-airline business is clearly evident. Premium rates and the extent and type of coverage in the non-airline categories either are fixed by agreement among the three groups (which dominate the market) or under the auspices of the board of aviation underwriters."

The board added that there is no evidence of any agreements between the underwriters as to airline premium rates and practices but "there is lacking affirmative evidence of competition."

The CAB said American aviation insurance underwriters rely heavily upon foreign sources for their reinsurance.

Rule Limiting Shipping Trade's Entry Into Air Field Attacked

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Bland (D) of Virginia of the House Merchant Marine Committee declared that foreign commerce is being diverted from the American merchant marine to air transport companies with the direct or indirect aid of the Government "in a manner which augurs disaster for the maritime industry."

"A disservice to the American people will be accomplished," he told the House, "unless immediate measures are taken by our Government to prevent the demise of our merchant marine. America's greatest single instrument of foreign commerce and prime auxiliary of the Navy in national defense."

Mr. Bland criticized a Civil Aeronautics Board ruling that Congress intended to "rigidly delimit" participation by steamship companies in the field of aeronautics, asserting it was contrary to the fact and was given "without citation of legal authority."

Defending the right of shipping companies to enter the air field on an equal basis with any other organization, Mr. Bland said: "The problem is one of monopoly through a chosen government owned or protected instrument against free enterprise with the maritime industry enjoying equality of treatment."

"The momentum of the political surge toward monopoly in international aviation is having a present deterrent effect on our foreign trade," he said. "A baby industry, aviation, is gathering for itself all the new gifts an admiring and indulgent governmental parent can bestow, and the grandfather of our foreign commerce, the merchant marine, is being sabotaged as efficiently as the destruction of a single ship by inimical agents.

"The question of the merits of a monopolistic creature of international trade, un-American as it is in theory, is secondary in importance to the fact that steamship companies have been deprived of the right to enter the aviation field, except under most unfortunate restriction limitations, imposed not by the words of a law but by an administrative interpretation of a supposed or alleged intent of Congress."

CCC Bill Approved By Senate Group

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $531,272,173 deficiency appropriations bill — bolstering the Commodity Credit Corporation's operating capital by $39,436,884—has been approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The bill compares with appropriations totaling $500,103,748 previously voted by the House.

Under the law, Congress must appropriate funds to meet CCC operating losses. The $39,436,884 covers debits incurred to March 31, 1943, largely in the CCC's purchase and resale of wheat for livestock.

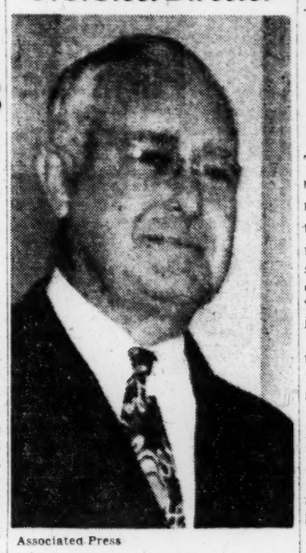
Decline of 10 P. C. Shown In Mass. Factory Orders

A decline of about 10 per cent in orders received by Massachusetts manufacturers in February is reported by F. V. Bistrup of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts in his monthly Index of Orders. As compared to a year ago orders measured about 12 per cent less. Mr. Bistrup commented:

"In the Shoe and Leather and the Paper sections, the increase indicated is moderate and fairly general.

"In the Metal Trades and the All Other sections where declines are noted, the changes are generally moderate, but are affected by reactions in several instances from extremely large demands which were found in January. The declining trend, however, in the Metal Trades industries which is still at a high level, is conspicuous in comparison to the figures of a year ago."

U. S. Steel Director



Associated Press

Cason J. Callaway

Elected a director of the United States Steel Corporation, succeeding the late James A. Farrell. Prominent for many years in textile circles, Mr. Callaway has since his retirement from active duty as head of Callaway Mills in 1938 become one of the leading experimental farmers in the United States, with a farm of 28,000 acres in Harris County,

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED HELP WANTED

WANTED

COPY BOYS and GIRLS, GENERAL CLERKS, JUNIOR STENOGRAPHERS, and MEN CAPABLE OF DOING HEAVY WORK

Stable employment and opportunities for advancement. Apply

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT, One Norway St., Boston

MAN AND WIFE or small family to live on small farm in Vermont. House has running spring water, plenty of wood, gardens. Man to care for horses, do repair work on buildings. Christian Scientist preferred. Address Box E-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

RESIDENT JANITOR

Steady position for the right couple; beautiful apartment; satisfactory pay and advancement. Box C-53, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Teachers for school year 1944-45 Mid-West coeducational boarding school. Must be Christian Scientist. Write qualifications Write Box X-8, Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Summer camp counselors for boys' camp in northern Michigan. Write qualifications. Must be Christian Scientist. Write Box X-9, Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Experienced shoe clerk; permanent position; with old established firm. HARRISON BROS., 551 Main Street.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

TEACHER, man or woman, of English in Grades 3, 4, 5 and 6 in a day and boarding school operated by and for Christian Scientists only. Salary according to training and experience. Address letter and credentials to Box D-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO.

299 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON

desires the services of

SERVICE ENGINEERS

willing to locate anywhere in the continental United States supervising the installation and maintenance of equipment. Must have thorough radio training, plus practical experience. Good salaries and opportunities for advancement for American citizens who can stand rigid investigation. Only those not employed in defense work will be considered. Bring proof of citizenship and Social Security number.

Apply to Personnel Department, 299 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, or your local U. S. Employment Service Office.

WANTED

ELECTRONICS ENGINEER

Here Is the Kind of Man We Want

1. A man who can come with us now and help in the development of post-war products.
2. Who is thoroughly familiar with electronic test procedures.
3. And has the aptitude to build production models.

To such a man we believe we have the kind of organization with which he would enjoy being connected. Salary arranged.

Tel. SOUth Boston 4440 or Write for an Appointment

Stevens-Arnold Co., Inc.

22 ELKINS STREET, SOUTH BOSTON

Or U. S. Employment Service, 9 Beacon Street

SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO.

299 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON

desires the services of

INSTRUCTION BOOK ENGINEERS

Some electrical or radio engineering experience, plus a facile command of the English language, required.

Bring proof of citizenship and Social Security number. Only applicants not working in war industries will be considered.

These are skilled jobs for MEN!

ELECTRICAL and PIPING DRAFTSMEN

FIRST CLASS

With your birth certificate or equivalent proof of identity, Social Security and Selective Service cards, apply for a statement of availability for these jobs at your local U. S. Employment Office or apply at the Yard.

Bethlehem Steel Co.

QUINCY YARD, QUINCY, MASS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PERSONNEL EXECUTIVE

Box 40-W, Warr Acres

Oklahoma City 6, Oklahoma

TECHNICALLY trained Geologist & Engineer desires permanent connection. 20 years' experience in oil & gas industry. Geological Estimates, Design & Valuation Engineering. Beyond draft age. Willing to go anywhere. Write Box M-10, Suite 2900, 333 N. Mich., Chicago 1.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

CASH FOR YOUR CAR—ANY LATE MODEL. Hoover Motors Inc. See HOWARD SCHRAMM Park Square, Boston Hub. 7100

UPHOLSTERING

UPHOLSTERED furniture repaired, cleaning, furniture polishing, repairing; work in homes. HOROWITZ, 3540 82nd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y. NE 9-2786.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold. Pianos. CROWN, 56 West 45th St., N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

WANTED

Alert, neat young man as Messenger in The Christian Science Monitor's N. Y. Office. Stable employment, congenial surroundings, opportunity for advancement.

Write or apply in person
The Christian Science Monitor
500 Fifth Ave., New York City

WANTED—Alert young man as clerk; light office work; apartment hotel in Cambridge; pleasant surroundings. Box C-52, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ACCOUNTANT—Export-import exp., outstanding firm; permanent; $4000. LOUISE HAHN AGENCY, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK
A PLACEMENT SERVICE
Executives, Sales and Office Personnel
Men, Women and Juniors
LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 BROADWAY

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

TO FIND your special aptitudes and learn how to use them constructively, consult Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU 2-0253, N. Y. C.

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—WOMEN HELP WANTED—WOMEN

College and High School STUDENTS —and teachers, too!

RIGHT NOW, we are planning our summer production and PART-TIME employment schedule. We would be mighty pleased to have you with us this summer.

LAST YEAR, during summer vacation time, hundreds of you girls and women patriotically came to the aid of the HOME FRONT. Working with us here at RAYTHEON in NEWTON, you helped immeasurably in speeding our production of radio tubes for the FIGHTING FRONTS.

RAYTHEON in NEWTON

MANUFACTURERS OF RADIO TUBES

55 CHAPEL ST., NEWTON 58

Won't you please fill out the coupon below to let us know you are considering coming?

RAYTHEON, 55 Chapel Street, Newton 58, Mass.

I expect to be available for summer work. Please send me descriptive folder.

NAME:_____

ADDRESS:_____

(Attach coupon to penny postcard)

HIGH SCHOOL AND BUSINESS SCHOOL GRADUATES

The Advertising Department of The Christian Science Monitor has openings for four girls in well-paid positions, with good opportunities for advancement.

The Personnel Department,
The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway St.
Boston

ASSISTANT BUYERS FOR LARGE MIDWEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Corsetry Infants' Wear
Sportswear Junior Shop

Join this modern, progressive store and benefit from substantial expansion program now underway. All positions permanent with good salaries and excellent future for experienced women.

Please give complete information about past experience, education, etc. Include photograph of yourself if convenient. All replies will be held in strict confidence. Box X-12, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CORSET FITTERS

Three experienced corset fitters and saleswomen for large mid-west dept. store. Good salary, permanent positions, chance for advancement. Replies confidential. Box X-13, Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER who will take motherly interest in 9-yr.-old son desired by business couple; pleasant 6-room house. Write MRS. T. FODGERS, Park Circle, Millburn, N. J., or phone Short Hills 7-3769-M nights.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALES REPRESENTATIVE

LONG-ESTABLISHED ENGINEERING ORGANIZATION NEEDS EXECUTIVE TYPE REPRESENTATIVES RESIDING IN MASSACHUSETTS, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND. ONLY MEN OVER 40 WITH GOOD CHARACTER AND EXCELLENT SALES BACKGROUND IN INTANGIBLES SUCH AS INSURANCE OR BOND SALES, OR WITH CASH REGISTER SALES EXPERIENCE, NEED APPLY. MUST BE BONDABLE AND HAVE CAR. EARNINGS MUST BE MINIMUM OF $5,000 PER YEAR FOR THE MAN WHO QUALIFIES. TO HOLD PROTECTED TERRITORY. COMMISSION BASIS. GIVE FULL DETAILS, REFERENCES. AFTER EXCHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE, SELECTED MEN WILL BE INTERVIEWED IN EACH STATE, AND GIVEN ACTUAL SALES TRAINING IN FIELD. BOX C-51, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5073.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

E. T. SLATTERY

needs

SALESWOMEN and FITTERS

Store Experience Preferred

Apply Personnel Office

154 Tremont Street, Boston

WANTED

Alert, neat young woman as Messenger in The Christian Science Monitor's N. Y. Office. Stable employment, congenial surroundings, opportunity for advancement.

Write or apply in person
The Christian Science Monitor
500 Fifth Ave., New York City

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

for mother and high-school-age daughter. If you are a good cook and houseworker, bringing up a daughter of high-school age, we can offer you both a pleasant, comfortable, permanent home with an American Protestant family (2 adults, 2 children), within short walk of high school in Milton, Mass., an adjoining suburb of Boston; $25 weekly with meals, room and bath for both of you. Daughter to help mother and will receive $5 extra during summer vacation on Cape Cod. In writing for interview please give reference, ages, qualifications and whole if possible. Will pay fare to Boston and back for interview. Reply to Box C-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW JERSEY

BLOOMFIELD

Headquarters for Everything PHOTOGRAPHIC

Complete Line of Cosmetics

This Week's Special

$2.00 bottle Blustery Weather Lotion for $1.00

Schwarz Drug Co.

OSCAR S. KATZ, Ph. G.
565 Bloomfield Avenue
Bloomfield, N. J.

"CLOTHES OF DISTINCTION"

LIPTON'S

BLOOMFIELD

Women's and Children's Wear

EAST ORANGE

THE MEN'S SHOP

Featuring

MANHATTAN SHIRTS
DOBBS HATS
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR

535 Main St. East Orange, N. J.
Or. 3-2388 Est. 1868

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Belleville 2-4154. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Charlotte Chari Davis

CORSETIERE

Foundations made to your measure individually fitted

11 No. Harrison Street Or 4-4857

Large Selection of
Easter Bunnies and Toys
at Lowest Possible Prices

EAST ORANGE TOY SHOP

519 Main Street Or. 3-5044
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL EASTER

MARY DUNN WATSON
formerly
JEAN BRACKETT
Hats

Priced from $2.95 to $9.95

PERSONAL SHOPPING
2A Washington St. near Main St.

ENGLEWOOD

Office Supplies
Stationery—Greeting Cards

United Typewriter Company

8 ENGLE STREET
Tel. Englewood 3-6063

EASTER GREETINGS
Special Assortment of
LADIES' INTIMATE APPAREL and ACCESSORIES

Merrill's

51 East Palisade Avenue
Telephone Englewood 3-4616

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ph. Jr. Sq. 2-0924 & 1899

Phone or Call at

DeKimpe's Floral Shop

For Your Easter Flowers

Spring Flowers and Plants to meet your every desire

285 Central Ave., Jersey City

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: So. Orange 2-6083. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.

"The Home of Good Marketing"
Meats, Vegetables, Fruits

Headquarters for products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
SANKA

177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO 2-4300

STRUBBE'S
ICE CREAM

for your Easter dinner and parties.
Homemade Candy Fresh Daily.

178 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-2465
3102 Clinton Ave., Irvington, Essex 3-3920

H. V. FRAENTZEL

"A Good Store in a Good Town"

Greetings to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

180 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-6030

Louise M. Roff SO. 2-2625

If you want the unusual come to the

Hobby Shop

97 Baker Street

Greeting Cards Gifts Lending Library

LOUIS CRACCO

Staple Shoes for Men, Women and Children
Hosiery and Socks

170 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-2143

MILLBURN

DRESSES

Kay Dunhall—McKettrick
New Foundation Garments

MARX DEPT. STORE

315 Millburn Avenue

Crossword Quiz Answers

A	C	T	A	E	O	N
	H	A	R	P	▨	O
S	O	U	T	H	E	Y
	P	▨	S	O	L	E
G	I	G	▨	D	I	S
I	N	E	Z	▨	A	
B	▨	T	E	N	▨	M
	M	▨	L	O	V	E
O	A	F	▨	D	I	N
P	R	O	P	▨	O	
H	A	R	R	O	L	D
I	▨	T	I	T	I	
C	L	E	M	E	N	S

29

NEW JERSEY

MILLBURN (Continued)

RITTER'S BAKERY

Hot Cross Buns

Easter Bunny Cookies

57 Main Street Millburn, N. J.

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone Montclair 2-1280, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Spring Woolens

Chambray
Spun Rayons
Novelty Cottons

Also Curtains, Drapes, Lingerie, Hosiery

Montclair Textile Store
543-45 Bloomfield Avenue

For EASTER

The Botany "500" Suit

Arrow Shirts—Botany Ties—
Stetson Hats

RELIABLE Outfitters

542 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-2906

"The Rosalind"

ATTRACTIVE SHOWING OF

LOVELY SPRING MILLINERY

Agents for Dobbs Hats

40 CHURCH STREET

Coats Dresses
Suits Sportswear

THE FRENCH SHOP
Women's Wearing Apparel
See Our Lovely
SPRING FASHIONS

493 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-1972

EASTER FLOWERS

Massmann

Two deliveries daily cooperatively

416 Bloomfield Avenue MO. 2-3000

All Wool Blankets
North Star
St. Mary's—Chatham
Springfield

E. B. & J. H. CLEGG

THE LINEN SHOP

418 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.

Newark and Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE

TREE PRUNING

Now is the time to have your Fruit and Shade Trees Trimmed

Complete Tree Service
by Trained Men Covered by Insurance

Trees Sprayed at the Proper Time

No Charge for Estimates

F. A. CUTTER

486 Conover Terrace, Orange, N. J.
Phone OR. 3-2493

New Spring Dresses, Suits and Coats

L. DIAMOND CO.

211 Main Street, Corner Canfield Street

It pays to shop at

ENGEL'S

Orange's Leading Dept. Store

239-241 Main Street OR. 2-1600

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.

Stationery—Office Equipment
Easter Greeting Cards—Books

350 Main Street Or. 3-0757

Smart Spring Suits, Coats and Dresses

Embassy Dress Shoppe

327 Main St., Cor. Essex Avenue

Our Stocks Are Complete

THE ROSE SHOP

Infants', Children's and Women's Wear

229 Main Street Orange, N. J.

Sale on Custom Made Slip Covers
at
GOLD FURNITURE CO.
Use our Budget Plan
234 Main Street, Orange, N. J.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE (Continued)

New Spring Suits and Top Coats

All wool—Now showing at

THE MORRIS SHOP

296 Main St., cor. Day St.

SOUTH ORANGE

THE ALBERT HAHNE'S MEN'S SHOP

Arrow Shirts, Mark Cross Gloves, Westminster Hosiery, Cheney Ties

58 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-5152

Irene's Flowers

Lovely Flowers to Greet the Easter Season

126 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4480

SMART BLOUSES AND ACCESSORIES

for your new Spring Ensemble

FELLERS

Clothes With Charm

75 South Orange Ave. SO. 2-2137

R. D. CURRY, *Florist*

Easter Plants and Flowers to suit your purse and taste

4 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-1812

BELLIN'S

"A Safe Place to Shop"

Inspect Our Easter Selection of *Women's Sportswear, Hosiery, Gloves and Handbags*

57 So. Orange Ave. SO 2-3354

PASSAIC

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE

Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store

626, 628 Main Avenue

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Plainfield 6-2806-J. Hours: 9-10 A. M. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROSENBAUM'S

Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store

Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

RIDGEFIELD PARK

SANDY'S HAT STORE

"Everything for the Well-Dressed Man"

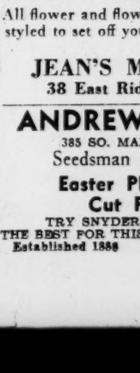
25 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-0782

RIDGEWOOD

Enna Jetticks

In Ridgewood Exclusively at
MEYERSON'S
The Family Shoe Store
5 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

SCIENTIFIC FITTING



Queen Quality
Walk-Overs
Edwards Junior Shoes

JACOBUS BOOT SHOP

44 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

ROBERTS CO.

Barbizon Slips

Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets
Sportswear, Underwear

For the Unusual
GIFTS

Your Heart Desires

WINCHELL'S

70 E. Ridgewood Ave. Ridgewood, N. J.

HOOD-STEVENS, Inc.

for Easter Accessories

Dresses, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Bags, Jewelry, Blouses, Flowers, etc.

84 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE. PH. R. I. 6-1288

HATS!—HATS!—HATS!

All flower and flower trimmed. Smartly styled to set off your new Spring Suit.

JEAN'S MILLINERY
38 East Ridgewood Ave.

ANDREW SNYDER

385 SO. MAPLE AVENUE
Seedsman and Florist

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Choice skins, in a wide variety of desirable furs.
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Sweaters and Knitted Sportswear
for every member of the family. Most nationally known makes sold in this section of our shop exclusively.
BLACKSTONE
Sweater Shop
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FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
Fitted by X-Ray
LU-BEN'S
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PENNSYLVANIA

UPPER DARBY (Continued)

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Weil's Men's Shop
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Opposite Terminal
UPPER DARBY, PA.

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for the Lad and Miss
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for gay, young wardrobes
Fashion-right suits, young and flattering, in the newest colors, quality materials—and a wide range of styles. Misses' and Juniors' sizes.
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Shoes for Men, Women and Children
Not rejects or damaged shoes but "First Quality" from "Famous Makers"
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CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
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for your now-through-Spring wardrobe
Suits . . . some softly feminine . . . others crisply tailored. Each with clear-cut tailoring and good definite lines.
136 E. MARKET ST. YORK, PA.

RUNKLE FURNITURE CO.
158-160 S. George St., Opposite Post Office
York's Leading Furniture Store
Period Furniture
Rugs, Draperies
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A lovely line of Millinery, moderately priced.
Owned and Operated by
Nellie Melhorn and Mary Seeman
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Easter Greetings for Everyone
Also Novelties and Gifts, including a large selection of Bibles.
GEORGE'S
300 South George Street
OPEN FROM 9 to 6, FRIDAY TILL 9

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Words of Current Interest

Demonstrator — *Dem'-un-stra'-ter* (first *e* short, *u* clipped-short as in circus, *a* long, second *e* as in maker). If traditional rule regarding pronunciation were followed, stress would go on the next to the last syllable, which contains a long vowel, *a*. But evidently English here finds the rule inconvenient and accordingly sends the accent back. But how far? There is general agreement for the first syllable—Oxford, Webster's, Funk & Wagnalls, and Century.

"One who points out, or proves," defines the Oxford Dictionary. Century is careful to add that a demonstrator makes his proof certain by showing examples.

Golgotha (Mark 15:22) — *Gol'-go-tha* (first *o* short, second quick-long as in obey, *a* as in sofa).

Conjecture identifies the site of Golgotha with the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. McCown, in "The Ladder of Progress in Palestine," avers that the site is not certainly known.

Inalienable—*In-al'-yen-a-b'l* (*i* short, first *a* long, *e* clipped-short as in silent, second *a* as in sofa). By Webster's second choice, the word may be pronounced with six syllables — *in-a'-li-en-a-b'l* (second *i* short, other vowels as before).

In broad definition it refers to that which cannot be taken from its possessor and transferred to someone else or appropriated by someone else. It seems often merely to describe, however, that of which a person should not be deprived, question of others' advantage being left out of account.

Praetorium (Mark 15:16)—*Pre-to'-ri-um* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *o* long, *i* short, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Archaeologists allow a choice between two localities for the Praetorium, or judgment seat of Pilate, depending on whether it was in Herod's palace or in the courtyard of a tower which guarded the temple. (McCown.) The problem is one for which close but not final solution has been found.

Psaltery (Ps. 33:2) — *Sol'-ter-i* (*o* as in orb, *e* as in maker, *i* short).

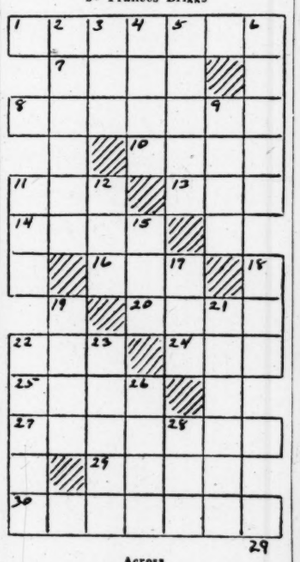
What sort of instrument of strings, nobody precisely knows. The word is adapted to English from one in the ecclesiastical Latin vocabulary (psalterium), which is inherited from the classic age, the original being Greek. In the poem "Ciris," attributed to Vergil, occurs an expression equivalent to "liquid lutes sound," which carries the plural, *psalteria*. "Psaltery" comes down, therefore, by the poetic and rhetorical route.

Zephaniah — *Zef'-a-ni'-a* (*e* short, both *a*'s as in sofa, *i* long).

A prophet who lived in the reign of Josiah, in the seventh century B. C. Calls the people to repentance and predicts a happy era to come for the remnant of Israel.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Brixgs



Across
1—What mythical character was turned into a stag?
7—What instrument would you expect Tannhäuser to play?
8—Who wrote "The Battle of Blenheim"?
10—Bottom of the foot is what?
11—What is a light carriage, with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse?
13—Who was a Roman god of the underworld?
14—Who is Leonora's confidante in "Il Trovatore"?
16—The Decalogue contains how many commandments?
20—Cupid was god of what?
22—What is a lubberly person called?
24—Racket.
25—A support or stay is what?
27—Orville was first name of what operatic tenor?
29—What is another name for the buckwheat tree?
30—Who chose as his pseudonym a call used by Mississippi River pilots?

Down
2—Who composed so-called "Raindrop Prelude"?
3—Greek letter.
4—Crafts.
5—What vestment was worn by Jewish high priests in Bible times?
6—Who wrote of "Kew in lilac-time"?
9—What was Charles Lamb's pseudonym?
11—What is a familiar name for a cat?
12—Obtain.
15—What is a kind of Oriental cymbal?
17—What land would be visited by drowsy people?
18—Adult males.
19—What was the name which Naomi adopted?
21—What instrument would you expect concertmaster to play?
22—Pertaining to serpents.
23—What musical direction is opposed to "piano"?
26—The privet is also called what?
28—What suffix denotes "a native or inhabitant of"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Gene Carr

"That camouflage officer is calling on Mary"

In Lighter Vein

No Business

Jones bought a business from an agent. After some months he failed and, meeting the agent some time later, he said: "Do you remember selling me a business a few months ago "

"Yes," replied the agent. "But what's the trouble? Isn't it as I represented it to be?"

"Oh, yes," said the other. "You said it was a busy locality where there were plenty of passers-by."

"Well!" queried the agent. "What's wrong with that?"

"There were too many passers-by."—Tit-Bits.

Concession

Husband: "Well, dear, I asked the boss for a raise but he says the government won't allow it—but he did say . . . "

Wife (expectantly): "Yes?"

" . . . that I could use the firm's stationery for my private correspondence."

Poor Publicity

Farmer: "Let me tell you, my boy, that horse knows as much as I do."

Wife: "Hush, dear, you might want to sell him some day."

Unselfish Tutelage

San Francisco

All the girls in the college dormitory were taking the course in geography, a required one for those majoring in elementary education. Included in the group was a girl named Alice who especially enjoyed the course. She followed each day's news from a geographical standpoint. As each new topic was introduced in class she delved into the books in the library investigating the subject in detail. When grades for the first four weeks' work were announced, it became evident that many of her rooming-house mates had either not been preparing as fully as they should have or had not been emphasizing the most important points.

Alice, whose score was almost perfect, began volunteering illustrative analogies and other explanations which made the difficult and important points of the daily lessons easy to grasp. Before each of the examinations she held informal sessions in her room during which the girls debated their interpretations of what they had been studying in class. All the girls made final examination grades which they were proud to have on their records. When the professor commented on their splendid improvement from the first of the semester, two of the girls told him of Alice's unselfish tutelage. A few months later when there was an opening for the excellent paying part-time job of tutor in elementary geography, Alice, then enrolled in advanced courses in the subject, was hired. She was able to quit her other more monotonous, less lucrative work and help earn her expenses in a way she thoroughly enjoyed.

Did You Ever Wonder

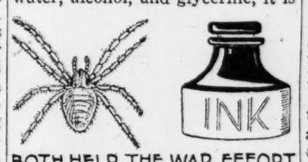
How Ink Can Take Over the Work of Spiders in the War Effort?

The present conflict has been variously characterized by different writers as a war of production, a war of air power, a war of supply lines, a war fought on paper, etc. Still another designation in that category might be that this is a war of printer's ink.

Many new inks and new uses for inks have been devised. For instance, a new kind of printer's ink has been developed which comes in chunks, like coal. Designed to speed up the printing process and to eliminate "smudging" of copy, it dries instantly on the paper as it comes through the presses.

Other remarkable inks include luminous inks; inks that fluoresce under black light; inks that will print on metal surfaces and will not rinse off in oil or water; inks that will print on metal surfaces and will wash off perfectly and readily; etc.

Besides inks for marking on metal, an ink can be made which will mark on glass. Compounded of chromic oxide, lead borate, water, alcohol, and glycerine, it is



BOTH HELP THE WAR EFFORT

applied with a pen. After being allowed to dry, it can be heated with a Bunsen burner to form an effective and permanent green line.

One of the most remarkable uses for ink, however, is in the marking of fine reticle lines or cross hairs on military instruments, and in surveyor's transits and various industrial instruments in peacetime.

When the war broke out, spider silk was much in demand for use in bomb sights, telescopic rifle sights, and range finders. The delicate strands, some about one-fifth the diameter of a human hair, are nevertheless tougher than steel or platinum wires of equal cross-section.

However, when the war demands for cross-hairs far outstripped the spider silk supply, a way was devised for printing the lines used for sighting.

The printed lines not only broke the "spider bottleneck" but actually proved superior, in uniformity and ease of handling on the production line, to the strands produced by spiders.

It is believed that the printing of reticle lines will lower the cost of many industrial and laboratory instruments when peacetime demands again make themselves felt.

W. P. Keasbey

NEWS ITEM~ TOKYO ~ JAPAN WILL USE COMIC STRIPS "TO CRUSH BRITAIN & UNITED STATES."

Translation
THAT'S ONE WAY OF DOING IT EVEN IF WE CAN'T DO IT WITH OUR ARMY AND NAVY
WANTED COMIC STRIP ARTISTS TO CRUSH OUR ENEMIES
L.F. VAN CELA
Translation
YOU SEE, WE DROP COMIC STRIPS ON THE AMERICANS - THEN WHILE THEY ROLL WITH LAUGHTER WE SNEAK UP AND SURPRISE THEM
HIGH COMMAND H'DQTS.
HOW ARE YOU GETTING ALONG WITH THE CARTOONS, TOJO?
I CAN'T THINK OF ANYTHING FUNNY
JAP DEFEAT IN BURMA
TRUK BOMBED AGAIN
U.S. SUBS SINK MORE SHIPS
22 JAP VANISHINGS! LARGE JAP FLEET

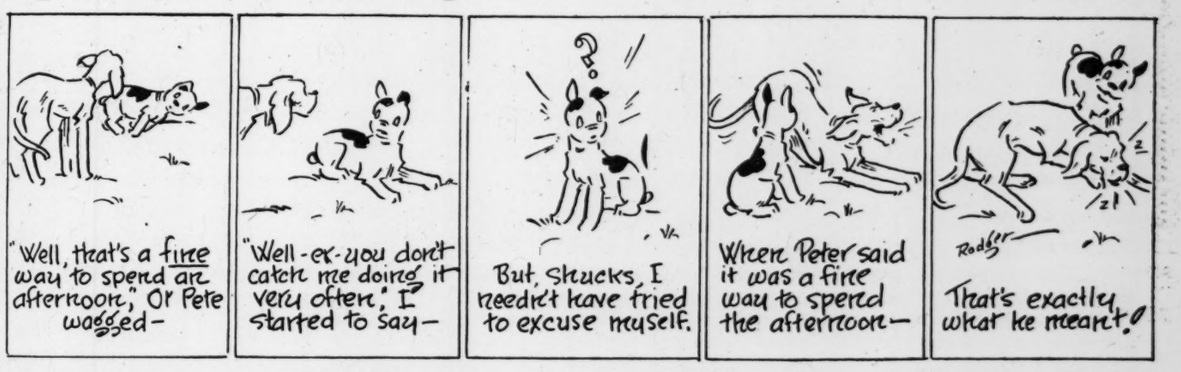
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Undercover Game*

By Le Pelley

OH-H, BUD... COME ON OUT AND PLAY...
I CAN'T COME OUT... IT'S TOO WET AND MUDDY...
OH...
BUT YOU COULD EASILY SOLVE THE SITUATION IF YOU HAD ENOUGH MONEY TO TAKE US BOTH TO THE MOVIES !!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Excuses Needed*

By Rodgers


"Well, that's a fine way to spend an afternoon," Pete wagged—
"Well-er-you don't catch me doing it very often." I started to say—
But, Shucks, I needn't have tried to excuse myself.
When Peter said it was a fine way to spend the afternoon—
That's exactly what he meant!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Related Facts and Figures*

By The Hagers

HA-HA
"Don't mind the kookaburra, please," Said Platypus. "He likes to tease.
I do look rather obsolete, With hair, a beak, and two web feet."
"Now, Platypus, what's so unique About your two web feet and beak?
A handsome pair are we, with poise— Though not exactly 'pin-up' boys!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Four-F's and Farms

So many objections to a National Service law arise, objections both practical and political, that it has been evident for some days a middle way would be sought. This way is now uncovered in the proposal to draft so-called 4-F's—which is to say the physically disqualified—for farm and factory work.

It is held by Selective Service that legislation on the books permits this, though it is not explained how the constitutional problem of drafting men to be used for somebody's private profit would be solved. Presumably, as has been suggested, the Army might induct them as soldiers and then assign them to labor battalions.

These various proposals have an indirect objective. They are aimed at focusing more pressure on the farms, where by far the greatest number of the physically fit younger men that the Army really wants as fighters are still deferred, and are more or less protected by the Tydings Amendment which provides a vague deferment for farmers.

Naturally, at a time when the Department of Agriculture and the War Food Administration are striving to get continuously high food-production quotas, some definite provision must be made for the normal farm work and for the peak demands of harvesting time. The evident intention here is to offer 4-F's in return for the especially able-bodied youths of the farms.

This is an immense sacrifice to ask of the farmers, especially since on many farms the youths are members of the family and have special skills and "know-how" that city-bred 4-F's could not hope to duplicate quickly.

But it is a sacrifice that must be asked, if Army and Navy estimates of needs are to be accepted. And the turn of the fighting suggests that earlier plans for highly trained specialist fighters or airmen—quality vs. quantity—must be revised. Against every hope and expectation, the conclusion is being forced upon us that land masses of troops must be employed.

That means a sharp step-up of demands upon the young foot-soldiers. It concomitantly means that those remaining on the home front must realistically fill in the gaps.

No law can entirely meet the problem. It requires, as President Roosevelt very aptly says, some individual "soul-searching."

Oklahoma Straw

Nation-wide attention had been focused on Tuesday's election in Oklahoma on the assumption that it would show which way the political winds are blowing. Both sides had agreed in calling it a test of the Roosevelt Administration's popularity. Yet like several other Congressional by-elections, into which the politicians have read vast meanings, that in Oklahoma's Second District appears less than conclusive as a guide to how the whole Nation will go eight months hence.

This time the Democrats do have the better chance for cheering. In a succession of recent by-elections their candidates have lost or won only by sharply reduced majorities. But in this Oklahoma race W. C. Stigler, Democrat, has a lead of about 4,000 over E. O. Clark, Republican, who in 1942 failed by only 388 votes. Administration supporters are saying that the result explodes the theory of a Republican groundswell.

Certainly it should cool off some of the G. O. P. strategists who think they can "win with anybody." And it may give pause to some of the anti-Roosevelt Democrats. They will notice that Senator O'Daniel, who went so far as to campaign for the Republican candidate, seems to have been more than matched by Senator Barkley, who emphasized his return to the Roosevelt ranks by going to the aid of the Democrat. But the Democrats might well remember that their majority in the same district in 1938 was 23,000, in 1940 about 20,000, and that local factors make the vote a doubtful test of national opinion.

Particularly to be taken into account is the personal political strength of their candidate as a State Senator, leader in the American Legion and attorney for the Choctaw Indian Nation. And even the expected evidence of farmer repudiation of Rooseveltism was not clear in this predominantly rural district because rain is said to have kept many from the polls and produced a light vote. The result gives the political weather forecasters only another straw which appears to be traveling against the recent breezes.

Jobs—More Jobs

We believe Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, is on the right track in setting 55,000,000 jobs as a minimum for postwar America. And we believe the committee's method of getting industries and communities to plan ahead will go far toward easing the shift from a war to a peace economy.

Walter Reuther of the United Automobile Workers' Union has urged a 30-hour week in order to spread the work and make enough jobs. This, it seems to us, is only a second-best solution. We would prefer to aim at the goal Mr. Hoffman sets—"an increase in the gross national output of goods and services." A 30-hour week will hardly do that. A 30-hour week at 40-hour pay would increase the share of national income among those workers who got it. And it would avoid some of the more extreme social and political ills which follow wide unemployment. But shouldn't America aim at full production—and full employment?

The Cone That Cheers

According to the Conservative Party's subcommittee on education, it is not long working hours or poor transportation or a subnormal I. Q. that keep the British farm boy from attending night school. It is the "lack of a license to sell beer."

Before rushing to install the barrels and pumps in the classrooms, however, institutions of spare-time learning should note the threatened decline of the "pub" in England. If our news sources are reliable, American soldiers in Britain have done so much nostalgic talking about the corner drugstore and its attractions that many British subjects look forward to adopting that establishment themselves.

A lorry driver with an ice-cream cone in his hand will definitely break with British tradition, and so will a soda fountain at the Royal Oak, or the Shoulder of Mutton Inn. The subcommittee seems to us a little behind the times.

Mr. Eden Postwarwise

Mr. Churchill on Sunday told the British people about the roofs that would keep rain off their heads after the war. Mr. Eden has now told them something about the plans to keep bombs off the roofs.

In an address to the Free Church Federal Council the British Foreign Secretary outlined a postwar world in which all nations, great and small, would have a voice but in which responsibility for security would rest mainly on the United States, Great Britain and Soviet Russia.

This is realistic, and the small nations have shown a disposition to welcome rather than oppose this development of power for peace. It will be recalled that Netherlands leaders have predicated their postwar co-operation with Britain on an assumption that Britain will remain strong.

But the small nations must be looking for indications of the methods by which their voices are to be made audible in postwar decisions. Mr. Eden has suggested a system of "weighted" votes, and the setup of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has provided a pattern for allocating responsibilities and rights among large and smaller nations participating. Progress toward the formation of a United Nations Council would offer further assurance that a broad plan for postwar security is really crystallizing among the world's political leaders.

The Theaters Do a Job

We are impressed by the efficient job the motion picture theaters are doing in their own national Red Cross drive this week. And it's a wonderful way for a fellow to increase his contribution to the point where he meant to increase it two weeks ago. In fact everyone acts as though he were glad to respond to Humphrey Bogart's appeal from the screen. The theaters are doing a wonderful job in co-operating with such organizations, and with the Government. The Nation's 15,000 theaters tell their story to 80 million persons each week. The screen does a job that can be more effective in some ways than either radio or newspaper.

It's probably just as well that thousands of us can't get out to enjoy the trilliums and dogtooth violets and mayflowers this year on account of the gasoline situation. The wildflowers get a break.

Loose Ends

Our Readers Say—

"Freedom of the Press"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Great wisdom reposes in the words of the Chairman of your Board of Trustees, recently appearing on your editorial page. Nowhere have we seen so well expressed the reason why "Freedom of the Press" forms the keystone of the arch of democracy. May I urge that, whenever appropriate, editorially or otherwise, you keep before your readers this thought of your Chairman:

> Since government such as ours rests upon decision and judgment of the people, individually expressed, the necessity for sound decision and valid judgment is apparent. And sound decision and valid judgment cannot be had, even from the wisest of men, unless there is adequate information and enlightenment on which to base it.

From which it follows that every holder of public office—always a public trust—who either furnishes to our public press information calculated to mislead, or—without compelling reason—withholds, from that press, any fact essential to sound public opinion on any public question, by such denial, just so far poisons the stream from which all must drink; and has thereby demonstrated himself to be unfit for public office; upon this principle the press must everlastingly insist, as well as itself observe.

Boston — HENRY M. CHANNING

Grindstone Turning

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to tell you how much I enjoy "A Dispatch From the Farm" by John Gould. I was especially amused by his article "On Dividing a Grindstone," because it brought back memories of my childhood days on the farm, when I was a "grindstone turner."

Our grindstone, like Mr. Gould's, was worn to an uneven circumference, too. It wobbled, and every time it made a complete revolution it yanked my arm as if to pull it out of the socket.

But the most interesting grindstone incident on our farm happened after I had grown up and left home. Neither my father nor the hired man wanted to be the "turner." So they devised a way—so they thought—of doing away with manpower. One rainy day they put the grindstone under the open wagon shed and backed up the engine to it that was used for sawing wood and filling the silo. They put the belt on a small wheel that they had put in place of the handle and then started up the engine. With a whiz, the stone went up through the top of the shed, leaving a great gap in a perfectly good roof, and landed in a field many feet away in back of the barns. Fortunately, no one was too near the stone when it left its quivering frame. That is the last I've heard about mechanizing that farm implement. Perhaps the men are content to take "turns" at "turning" now.

(Mrs.) BLANCHE FULLER WIERS
Springfield, Mass.

Varnished Shoes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently you published an article by Mr. Strout, "Oil for the Shoes of America?" also an article headed "N. E. Shoe and Leather Group Hits at Oil Treatment of Soles." This recalls an article which The Christian Science Monitor published about 30 years ago, recommending that the soles of shoes be treated with floor varnish. It was recommended that the soles be vigorously brushed and dry when the first coat of floor varnish, preferably a flexible floor varnish, was applied, and that the varnish should dry for about a day and then a second coat put on.

I think the article stated that the practice was quite general in France. Anyway, our family tried it for several years and with excellent results. It not only waterproofs the soles but the varnish takes the wear just as it does on floors. Of course, it made the shoes a little noisier but did not stiffen the soles appreciably.

GARTH CATE
New York

No Big-Town War Boom

The Wide Horizon

By Norton Webb

New York City's inability to show a production rise as compared with war-boom cities has provoked terse criticism and concern among various groups. Resulting economic dislocations, like unemployment and inability of New York's army of non-war workers to meet rising living costs, might cause postwar problems.

New York City has a complex and very diverse economy, besides being the world's greatest port. To imply its fate rested on want of a war boom or temporary decline in its share of the national production seemed fatuous. Yet the issue, widened by implications, stirred a tempest at the City Hall, at Albany, and among civic bodies, all of which made investigations whose findings, however, still remain inconclusive. The La Guardia administration, while showing concern, has combatted undue pessimism by issuing frequent reports showing satisfactory progress by the city in meeting the problem.

The New York Herald Tribune joined the fray by declaring in a series of editorials that any loss of the city's manual labor meant little in comparison with the growth of its vast, hidden industry—business management, which now even dwarfed its position as a financial center. This, averred the editors, made New York the world's largest center of organization, operation, and distribution, and the hemispheric capital of design and culture. How, too, asked the Tribune, could the city's generally all-time highs in retail sales be reconciled with retrogression?

The New York Times, for its part, ran an advertising campaign in eight outside cities showing New York's advantages as a manufacturing site. Park Commissioner Robert Moses, giving another angle, said: "New York is going to have to meet competition from other cities after the war. . . . The city . . . has gone backward in some ways."

* * *

No doubt New York's lack of a war boom has created problems. Mayor La Guardia has actively tried to get war contracts for city plants and shown consistent concern about most of New York's workers being in non-war industries and not sharing in the general upward wage swings, though having to bear increased living costs. Yet the problem on the whole remains illusive.

The Mayor's Business Advisory Committee, for example, statistically showed at the year's end that unemployment in the city was virtually non-existent and there was even a skilled-labor shortage.

The influential Regional Plan Association, while holding factories are the mainstay of the Greater New York region, recently reported industrial employment in this region had grown more rapidly since the war than in Chicago, Philadelphia, or Detroit. And New York's army of non-war workers, with inadequate pay in face of rising living costs, are plainly "taking it" patriotically with confidence their Big Town will more than go over the top after the war.

The issue on the whole, however, seems to have been stretched beyond a few basic explanatory facts. New York has always focused on peacetime commodities. Hence wartime concentration on heavy industrial production and curtailment of civilian goods has made inevitable inroads into the city's economic life.

* * *

Qualified opinion now appears to be that New York's economic ills are easily balanced if not greatly outweighed by its very favorable postwar prospects. For instance, Mayor La Guardia announced the other day that 1,003 of the city's 140,000 business and industrial concerns have mapped plans to spend $1,300,000,000 in readying their plants for civilian production. That New York in this respect will reap the advantages of being geared to a peacetime economy is evident.

For, as New York's Postwar Industrial Committee has just stated: "Unlike most cities whose industry was largely converted to war production," New York has good prospects "for a prompt return to relatively high peacetime employment. Little time will have to be consumed on reconversion."

Getting Together on Manpower

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Critical dangers ahead in manpower, it appears now, will be settled by drafting 4-F's, though the Army considers this only a stop-gap and will continue to plug for a National Service Act.

For several days, now, the Costello subcommittee of the House has served as a forum for various Government chiefs to tell how the Nation's need for new flexibility in its labor force could best be achieved in a minimum of time.

What seemed to be divergent opinions finally came to a head today when Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson and Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, said they would favor compulsory direction of 4-F's and non-fathers, 38 to 45, into essential war jobs. At the same time, they made it clear that they still favor a National Service Act, too—as does President Roosevelt.

It has been odd how the plans for drafting 4-F's have taken shape right in public view, with Congress looking on and wondering what it should do. Normally, this kind of proposal involving different agencies is worked out behind closed doors, often at the White House.

This time, Congress and the public have been in on the whole development of policy. For several days, it looked as War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson, and Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey were plugging for the 4-F plan while the Army was holding out for a National Service Act.

The National Service proposal, involving legal power to direct all civilian men and women into jobs, with authority to draft them in case they balk, has never been popular with labor. The general public has been generally lukewarm. At least Congress has not felt the pressure from back home indicating that such a law was imperative.

Presumably, a bill authorizing direction and ultimate compulsion over 4-F's could get through Congress faster than could a general service act.

Bills by Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut authorizing the Army to form a corps of 4-F's and over-age men for harvesting, lumbering, canning, and other seasonal activities are pending in the House.

The new proposal is a modification of the Luce plan. Those 4-F's capable of limited service and non-fathers between 38 and 45 not already holding essential jobs would be directed into places in railroading, lumbering, coal mining, cotton-textile manufacturing, whose workers have been drafted or have moved on into more essential jobs in the war-equipment programs.

There is no real over-all manpower shortage now, but there is, and will continue to be a need for men who can be quickly moved about and thrown into the breach where emergencies arise. Women won't do because they can't move around from place to place and aren't suited to many of the jobs where the chief shortages will exist.

Military men favored the National Service Act because it would furnish the necessary mobility of workers. Manpower officials think there would be more resistance to compulsion in a general organized labor group than there would be among the 4-F's who are unregimented merely because the Army and Navy have high physical standards and will take only a small number for limited service.

The Army is now demanding younger, more vigorous men to stand the strain of war. That is why Selective Service has found it necessary to draft in the next few months approximately 250,000 men between 18 and 26 who now hold industrial deferments. Manufacturers are wondering how they are going to find replacements. Army men wonder, too, because they know that if these replacements are not found, their equipment orders will not be filled. Yet they can't cut their goal of 11,300,000 men in the armed forces by July 1, either, and may even need more men if casualties are heavy.

War is always a gamble. When the invasion starts, the military planners will be able to see better how to budget. From now on changes in contracts and manpower requirements will be made rapidly. The home front must be ready to jump into each breach.

The alacrity with which officials with different viewpoints have managed to get together on a middle-of-the-road plan in the face of a looming crisis shows what can be done in Washington when a situation is demanding. It is not often that the public and Congress have the chance to see just how policies develop, though.

Men Who Need Never See War

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

What I am going to say concerns only 20,410,740 of my readers.

I arrive at the figure this way: About twenty years elapsed between the end of World War One and the beginning of World War Two. Assuming history will be as considerate of us after this war, I figure we shall have twenty years in which to get busy and prevent World War Three.

The 20,410,740 are American males between the ages of zero and seventeen. Peace may come in time to prevent these youngsters from being called up and trained for this war. If it does, the job will be up to us and to them—and sometimes I am afraid it will be mostly up to them—to see that the next peace lasts for more than twenty years.

If we succeed, these young males will all pass out of the military age-limit, as presently set by the United States Army, without having to make a beachhead at some Salerno or try the strength of the defenses at another Tarawa.

This possibility is worthy of our efforts. Mr. Hull is trying to develop it in his seventeen points on foreign policy; Woodrow Wilson tried in his fourteen points. The fourteen points were more satisfactory because they were more specific than Mr. Hull's list. But they did not guarantee peace.

Three words broadcast over this America, spoken loudly, spoken softly, spoken in public halls, in schoolrooms, in stately drawing rooms, in little country parlors, repeated over and over, pondered again and again—and at last understood—might do more to keep the 20,410,740 off the battered beaches and out of the sniper-infested jungles than fourteen times seventeen points.

The words are: *law or war.*

But we need a more flintlike definition of law than is implied in agreements and treaties—the usual instruments of international law. It is law such as that which we individuals obey within the borders of our own country that we must create among nations if we are to have a dependable substitute for war.

This law is not made by negotiations in which each one of us insists on being, in the last analysis, a law unto himself. It is not a body of agreements among sovereign individuals. It is legislated by a majority and accepted by or imposed on the minority. The protection of the minority rests in the *system* under which laws are made. The system provides for changes as these commend themselves to a sufficiently large number of citizens. And the laws are backed up by organized force.

To achieve this kind of law among nations, we must worry less about national sovereignty than do some of our politicians and patriotic societies. We must see that internal sovereignty is not incompatible with external law. As individuals we do not fear that public safety measures like those governing the use of sidewalks will give other people a right to intrude in our homes. But as nations we fear that the setting up of a system to provide what might be called the public safety of nations will somehow permit other peoples to interfere with our national way of life. Twenty million, four hundred ten thousand, seven hundred and forty young males who will refuse to be contaminated by such fears can do a lot for their own chances of uninterrupted careers and for the chances of the world for peace.

It would be a most hopeful development in foreign policy if the United States Government, as Miss Dorothy Thompson has suggested in an excellent syndicated article, would commit itself frankly to the organization of an international system empowered to make and enforce laws among nations. It should do so, as Miss Thompson urges, without too much regard for nations refusing to co-operate.

So far, the official utterances on American foreign policy seem designed rather to satisfy the doubters, to cover many prejudices, to offend no one no matter what his views may be on Russia, Britain, or other potential collaborators in a peace system. We present our leaders with a formidable task when we ask for more. But there are 20,410,740 young men growing up in the United States who need never see war if we once recognize and act on the fact that its only substitute is law.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months....$6.00 — One month.....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.